ters and trimmers who control the America

rty-a party which, until it fell into the

W. N. HALDEMAN. TOLLOWING RATES FOR THE DIFFERENT EX

What will it Avail? Suppose that Col. Marshall be chosen to Con

gress, what end will be subserved, and what purpose accomplished by the American party? It will be but a barren victory achieved at a great cost of time and money, and a greater sacrifica of feeling and conscientious principle on the part they revolt from the necessity of voting for such a man, are impelled to it by the nature of their secret obligations. His election can be productive in no wise of good to the country, nor suc cess to the cause of which he is the champion To the nation he is so well known by his political tergiversations, that his influence will be limited, no matter with what ability he may urge any measure of public policy. Besides, since he sinks the abilities of a statesman into the tricks of a politician, and labors not for principles, but for ulterior personal ends, it is not probable, as it certainly is not possible, that his services as a egislator can be made profitable to the country in a body where, above all places else, the most utter abnegation of self-interest, the most exclusive devotion to the public weal, and the loftiest sentiments of honor, are required of the man who would accomplish practical good for the

What the success of Col. Marshall will profit the party whose candidate he is we cannot discover. He will go to Washington a member of a minority, unless he confederates (as he may do, judging by his proclivities) with the Anti-Slavery K. N. members of the North. It will be beyond his power to do anything servicable, unless he devotes his time to log-rolling for the next Presidential campaign. Should the question involving a change or modification in the naturalization laws be introduced, Col. Marshall will be unable to do or say anything. His hands are tied, his These attempts to proscribe us we regard with utter lips sealed, and his throat gagged. He holds to nat construction of the Federal Constitution which vests in the legislatures of the respective States the whole right as to regulating the naturalization laws. According to his belief Congress has nothing to do with the matter, and all of its laws are mere nullities, when they conflict wi'h those of the States. He further believes that a State has the power to enact a law granting to foreigners the right of suffrage in one, three, six, or twelve months after they land. In fact his they transacted business with the Courier, not for belief extends to a total nullification of the acts of Congress that were passed in conformity with | thought they were not getting value received fo a provision of the Constitution concerning the the money they were paying us, they could then, a passage of naturalization laws. Entertaining se views we cannot see of what service Col. Marshall will be to his party, as he thus ignores

election of Col. Marshall? He can not go for a change in the naturalization laws, because he thinks the States have the control of that matter. and as this is the great object desired by the American party, its members will find in their advocate and candidate a man who could not, if he would, and would not if he could, be of a particle of service either to the country or his party.

### Men and Principles.

There is not in the State of Kentucky a more ably conducted, a more spirited, or a more thoroughly American paper than the Princeton Kentuckian. The editor, however, has opinions nanliness to give · expression to them. He fully rees with us in the position we have taken, that no possible good can result to the best cause in the world by electing designing schemers and tricksters to office; that even temporar success with such men will terminate in an utter failure to obtain our ends, and a deserved ultimate defeat, and that all intriguing aspirants for office should be put down now and forever. The following article from the Kentuckian we commend to the careful consideration of our readers:

It is very unpleasant and even mortifying to be at variance with the household of your religious or political creed, and to be forced from a sense of duty to stand aloof from a cause which you believe in itself is just and good. It is is sometimes a disagregable duty, but one which a candid man will see horistate program knowing that is all things.

According to previous announcement, Hon John J. Crittenden delivered a speech at Frank fort, on Tuesday last, on the American question. which the "Commonwealth," of course, pronounces "the ab'est ever delivered in Frankford on any question." It does not, however, seen to have been greatly appreciated, for it was de

livered to comparatively a very small audience. We have room just now to no ice only one feature in the speech. It will be seen by the follow ing extract from the Frankfort Commonwealth that Mr. Crittenden has repudiated the Catholic test plank of the platform, and strongly oppos its proscriptive features. We do not know how those brethren whose bitterness and bigotry have made them believe that opposition to Catholicity is the very essence of Americanism, will receive this intelligence. We regard it, however, as ominous of the re-action which has already taken place and is still going on in the public mind.

But to the extract from the Commonwealth: Upon the Catholic question, Mr. Crittenden de-clared that he was utterly hostile to imposing any penalties, prescription or disability upon any man on account of his religion. He had, further, the fullest confidence in our native Catholics. He knew native Catholics in Kentucky, in whom as citizens, or patriots, or soldiers, he had as full confidence as

The telegraphic despatches lately have been but little better than a nuisance. Although paying the muses. We hope to hear from Mr. New again an extravagant price for them, yet they are almost and again. constantly failing ue, and we frequently have to appear. The foreign news which we publish this new paper just started at Warsaw, in this State,

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, Impudent and Infamous Proscription,

At a meeting of South Benson Council, on Satur At a meeting of South Benson Conneil, on Saturday, the 21st inst., the following preachle and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas this Council, a number of whom are at this time patrons of the Louisville Courier, have for some time past regarded the course of the Courier in the present exciting and important canvass as at war with the interest of the American party; indeed, using its utmost endeavors to foster the principles of those whose object and aim are to subvert every measure calculated to further the cause of Americanism; therefor.—

Resolved, That such members of this Council as are subscribers to the Louisville Courier will, from this day forward and forever, withdraw our support from said paper, and use every means in our power to curtail its circulation in this region; not that we are not willing to accord to the editor of

hat we are not willing to accord to the editor aid paper the right to think and act for hims said paper the right to think and act for himsel but because of the fact that we are bound to regar him as a traitor to the cause which in times pashe has so warmly and zealously advocated.

Resolved, That this Council forthwith reques the editor of the Louisville Journal to serd thirt copies of his paper to this office, believing that if that paper we may confidently look for an able an readial surport of these principles which we does

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Council and to the editor of the Louisville Courier a list of the members of this Council as are at this time subscribers to that paper, and

Signed by the Secretary of South Benson Coun il No. 144. Вигодеровт, Ку., July 23, 1855.

The above appeared in the Louisville Journal of ednesday morning, and we think our readers wil agree with us that it is alike infamous and impr lent. We copy it to let the world see to what ex "South Benson Council" denounces us because w will not permit our paper to be controlled by bac mit them to do our thinking, and not because w have changed any principle we have advocated We are as much and as earnestly in favor of carry ing out true American principles now as we eve tere: but we have seen fit to denounce an organ zation which contains features odious and revolting coner or later reject-an organization which ha outraged us, and which we will fight against unti t is dead, and buried so deep as to be beyond reach

of the contempt of all decent people. We presume the above proceedings, copied from he Journal, are authentic, although we have no as yet received any communication from the par ties; but it will be observed that the proper office had sufficient sense of shame remaining to preven them from attaching their names to the documen scorn and contempt, feeling secure in the truth and justice of our position, and being assured that an enlightened public will never permit us to suffer for boldly defending the right.

A resolution to proscribe us by the withdraw f pat:onage was introduced into Liberty Council n this city, by Mr. Jas. P. Chambers, a young lawyer, who, notwithstanding years of exertion has never yet been sufficiently appreciated by the public as to be rewarded with office. It was promp v voted down, some of the members declaring the our, but their own benefit, and that when the their own pleasure and according to their own judgment, withdraw their business. This was takin a proper and sensible view of the matter. The saw that if they submitted to dictation in this in tance, the Council would next proceed to deter What then is proposed to be gained by the from what butcher its members should purchas their meat, what gardener their vegetables, what rocer their coffee and tea, what tailor their clothes that merchant their dry goods, what physician t dminister to their bodily ailments, and what reacher to their moral wants. We do not want a agle patron who does not feel that we are giving im the full worth of his money. We are no asked for charity. We want no man to take the Course as a matter of favor to us. We try to make it such a paper that the people cannot do without it; and, when we find our labors as an independent and

> freedom of thought and action. In order to show what is thought of such pro eedings as we have spoken of, we copy the follow ing from the New Albany Ledger, a paper that

No comments on such proceedings are nec

Such tyranny is abomina le. It is worse than the most debasing species of negro slavery. The Thing Explained!

It has been stated exultingly by some of th Know-Nothing organs, among them the Louisvill Journal, that a majority of the members of the lat Know-Nothing National Council were Democrats occurred to these gentlemen, that to this very facis to be attributed the present prostrate and deplora a thousand fragments, and each faction indulging in the most intense bitterness to the other? Di hese Democrats really join the party for the good of the party or for insidious purposes? If the last ter, they have been signally successful in their mis sion. They have succeeded in introducing an ele Heaven to interfere as a party, which has caused lissensions and divisions which the most skilful po and entirely destroyed the nationality of a party which, but a few short months ago, occupied a pos the next Presidential election a matter of alm absolute certainty. If such are the first fruits of having a Democratic majority to prescribe the policy be expected to exist with a continuation of suc whatever in politicians, and least of all, in Dem cratic politicians, and when they began to act a ed his case as pretty well done for. The result ha more than falfilled our anticipations, and we doub expected success of their wily schemes.

that in it. An the councies of the city heir regular meetings, and if any member, cuilty of a violation of his obligations, wish vithdraw, he can have an bonoroble discharg he asking. Any and every assertion or insign contrary to this is a falsehood.

Such, we believe, is the policy now, but the Khow-Nothin managers have been frightened in A week since every means that could be though embers were threatened with proscription in their buiness, and in two instances, at least, that we have been advised of, applications for demits were for lowed by the preferment of charges, which wer ently dismissed. One gentlemen, who wished to withdraw from the Fifth Ward Counci as told he need not make application, as no demit ould be granted until after the election. Anothe entleman who wished to withdraw from the Sixtle Ward Council, received an answer to the same el fect from Dr. Somerby, President of that Council who also made the same declaration to another ge leman of our acquaintance. The names of the rentlemen we do not wish to use in the papers, h we will cheerfully furnish them to the editor of th Journal for his own use, on application; and he will ee that they are the names of gentlemen who, point of character and position have no superiors

We are glad to see the effect already produced b our exposure of the odious tyranny of the order and we confidently anticipate still further improve ment, which we will be happy to have an opportu

nity to report. eader will be attracted by the beautifully versified "Song of the Falls," on our first page. It is the product of one of our most promising young attor neys, who, amid the severe studies and duties of hi profession, finds golden apportunities to cultivate

The Warsaw Republican is the name of a morning appeared in the Cincinnati papers yester- by A. W. Carter, Esq. It is neatly printed and seems to be well conducted. Success to it.

The Act of Disfranchisement. As we surmised, the Common Council, at its

ssion Thursday night, refused to establish addi onal voting places, thus virtually disfranchising ly one thousand citizens whose rights of suffrage e clear and unquestionable. By this act of disranchisement the eight members who voted against anting the proper facilities for a fair expression of ne popular will on election day, have entitled themves to the everlasting thanks of he Know-Nothing rder. When they die, apotheosis will certainly ende in each individual case. While they live they nust be cherished with peculiar reverence as the eniers of the rights of freemen-as willing to obtain, at any cost or sacrifice of principle, a party

ertion of the community who are freed from party ters, whose opinions are unshackled, and whose cts are not bound and hemmed in by oaths, we eed not say. Only the partizan, who has no liuse to think for himself, can defend the action of ne majority of the Common Council. It is disrepuble, it is tyrannical, it is oppressive, and, above all, it makes a stab at the very vitals of our elective achise-it sooks to upheave the foundation stone f our civil liberties. The legal pretext under which e conduct of the Common Councilmen is excused the filmsie t, shallowest, and most trifling imagin-No man, without he is willing to wear the ale of absurd, can for a moment urge a plea in deace of their conduct: Who, indeed, can suppose at the framers of the statute in accordance with nich the Council claims to act ever supposed that tingency similar to the one now pending would rise. They could not have been so absurdly wicked s to pass a solema law denying the right of any aan to vote, and the construction now placed upon the statute most certainly has that bearing and peration if it be not expressed in terms.

As we have before stated, it will be utterly im ssible, under the present arrangement, to poll the ntire vote in the First, Second and Eighth Wards. Had additional voting places been established, or even a double set of clerks appointed, the vote of very man might have been recorded. But such not be. We will have only a partial expression opinion at the ensuing election. The voices of ly one thousand persons will be hushed, their s denied, their liberties trampled upon, and persons insulted and outraged, should they atapt to exercise the privileges guaranteed them y the constitution and laws of the land.

We all know the aim of this act of disfranchis ent, and we shall witness its results on the first Monday in August. It is the last trump card of a great" party to win a contest, about their success waich, by an overwhelming majority, they have en boasting for months. The Know-Nothing par za s know one thing, and that is, that the vote of y cannot be given as they have arranged it ney intend doing another thing, if it be within eir power, and that is, to exclude every voter from ae polls who is not "right on the goose" until all ir enrolled members have recorded their suffrages s intention they make no concealment of, and eans, their chances of success with fair dealing oving more and more unsubstant al every day. We shall see how this game will take in a free

### Louisville Whigs in 1844.

In the year 1844 a Whig paper called the Daily Tribune was started in this city. It saw fit to dence in the harshest terms the Catholic Church. h.ch created a feeling of such deep indignation aghout the city that a mass meeting of the Whirs was called for the purpose of denouncing d repudiating the paper. The proceedings of that ng, which we copy, are worthy of attention, f for no other purpose than that of showing the erence between Whiggery of 1814 and Know-Nothingism of 1855:

At a mass meeting of the Whigs of Louisville. I mass meeting of the wings of Louisvine, ned at the Whig Pavilion, on the evening of LT, 1844, for the purpose of taking into con-tion the propriety of making a public expres-of their opinion in relation to the course of the puisville Tribune, a newspaper recently establish-in this city, professing to be a Whig newspaper, motion of Nathaniel Wolfe, President of the

Thereupon Mr. Wolfe, after some explanatory rearks, offer d the following preamble and resolu-ness, which were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, a newspaper called the Louisville Triy to American liberty; be it therefore That the Whigs, as a party, utterly reures indulged by the Louisville Tribune Catholic Church of this country. Catholic Church of this country.
That the Whigs of this city regard the eparation of Church and State as eship perpetuity of our free institutions, by denounce the efforts of the Locofoco

ed by us, upon the establishment of tha i subscribe for and recommend to the support of the Whig party.
WM. J. GRAVES, Chairman.

A SPLIT WITHIN A SPLIT .- Every day brings for er illustrations of the miserable failure of the ng a national party. The solit between the North nd the South is so wide and deen that it can never aled. At the South there is a split, Louisiana tting at the Catholic test plank of the platform sylvania, New York and Indiana, a large marity of the K. N's repudiate the pro-slavery plank up for it. We see that "Vigo Council" at 'erre Haute, Indiana, has repudiated the late State ouncil, which repudiated the National Council nd other councils, we believe, have done the same ng. A party that is thus divided in almost every te, county, city and town in the Union, will b terly powerless in a national contest, and as a con e another twelve-month will show that there will be scarcely a grease spot left of Know-Nothing m as now constituted. Its doom is sealed. Burnt andy can't save it.

Consistency .-- Some Know-Nothing Whigs opose Col. Preston because he is warmly supported by the old Democratic party. At the same time ney read admiringly the statement of the Louisville irnal that a majority of the delegates to the late Philadelphia Know-Nothing National Conneil wer rats! If such is the case, is it not time for nsistent Whigs, who do not wish to be controlled by Locofocos, to come out from the new party? They ow that so long as they remain in the order they have no wills of their own-that they are more ab ject slaves than the subjects of the worst monarch n earth, and that they are compelled to do the bidling of the majority. If this majority is compose of Democrats, who will unquestionably use their ower and position to adroitly foist Democratic party, is it not time for honest, old-line Whigs to

eve themselve from so humiliating a position and once more become freemen? The Frankfort Commonwealth don't seen like the notice we made of Mr. Crittenden' seech the other day. In that speech, according to

Upon the Catholic question, Mr. Crittenden d enalties, proscription, or disability, upon any man a account of his religion. He had, further, the illest confidence in our native Catholics. He knew Mr. C., as we have been informed, is a member of ae Commonwealth be so good as to inform us if . Crittenden has not bound himself by the most demn obligations to proscribe men on account of heir religion? Has he not bound himself to remove om office all Catholics, when he is in a position and has the power to do so? And if he would vote or Catholics if they were before him as candidates s he says he would, would he not by doing so vio

unced, (rather indirectly and evasively, to ure,) that all applications for withdrawals will be aptly granted, we hope they will have their ands full of business from this until the election All who have the slightest regard for freedom of ould at once remove the odious shackles that bind em. Let them be FREEMEN in the fullest and oudest acception of the term. They can then te for all the good and reliable men on the Ame ticket, and repudiate the bad ones. Every

ay anticipate, some time between this and the lection, having a speech from Mr. Trabue, the ell known original advocate of Americanism is

Kentucky. he people of Mason, expects soon to make a public address in Maysville.

Who are the Rulers? It has been frequently our duty within a few

weeks past to animadvert upon the course of policy adopted by the Know-Nothing organization. In this, while we have with due sincerity reprimanded the actions of this party, we have not compromised the conduct of those persons who unwillingly have become partisans to this uncalled for and extraneous conduct. We are advised of many, very many friends, who have een drawn into the association, and who, consequent opon their oaths, have felt it a sacred luty to act in correspondence with their obliga-

We feel that in thus condemning the organiza How these petty tyrants will be regarded by that ion and their acts, we do not assault personally the many members who, unadvised, regarded as confederates in this unholy league. We know this full well of human natmre, that men are subject to influences, based upon personal and social considerations, from which they cannot rid themselves, when surrounded by false and untrue systems of belief urged by friends whose intimacies should suffice to assure them of truthfalness and honor.

It is this which has proven the great, yet inevitable feature of Know-Nothingism. There is unquestionably toat in the system which appeals to all our peculiar prejudices, which is calculated to array us in hostile attitude against the very semblance of foreign aggression. With jaun diced eyes and prejudiced minds, we are inclined to regard all emigration as unpropitious, and so combat it. It is not a difficult matter, as has en proven in other days, so to agitate the pubc mind as to influence it to any belief where its own rights were concerned, especially in this case. The most serious results might be arrived at by the representations of newspapers, sinwe know how tenacious the popular mind is of ts rights, and how loth to yield one iota of the stablished precedents.

Yet while we thus feel duly authorised to gra the effects of all these prejudices, we cannot feel authorised to join in that indiscriminate crusade against all men of every class, irrespective of birth, who feel themselves proscribed by thes

We know gentlemen of foreign birth who llegiance to the country cannot be disputed We know Catholics both native and foreign-born who are ready to manifest any possible loyalty to the government and its institutions. These people it is not in our heart to proscribe, so lons there is an assurance of their fidelity.

But there is a phase in the Know Nothing ranization to which we most seriously object It is this:-the real rulers of the party are no its best and most intelligent men. Those in whom we would repose most confidence, and re ly most faithfully as the guardians of the publi and its trusts, we find less disposed to interest themselves in affairs where it is necessary to ex ercise management. Not that they are inade juate to any occasion, but that there is an in disposition on their part to exercise those rights whether legal or civil to which society guaran tees them.

In our government it is this:-our best m anifest the least interest in the disposition o public affairs. Not but they are deeply and int mately associated with the success of the part or the theory; but there is that in the mental di position that renders them unwilling to enter in to the peculiar contest required.

How is it with the Know-Nothing organiza ion, after so much of preface, we need not say Many of our best friends are members. The convictions we regard highly, for we believe the are founded upon correct principles. It is only against the management that we have seen fit to war. That we esteem as dangerous. It is un republican,-contrary to free principles, and an tipo lal to what has been esteemed the best in

Let us inquire if such he not the policy and the principles of the organization we have previously discussed. Who are its mana gers, we beg leave to know? They are chiefly such men as are either fanatics in religion and politics, or else have personal ends to subserve They are chiefly of the former class, with unjust and inadequate views of government; of no oc cupation save that which political manoeuverin gives them; aiming at mere temporal and person al triumphs; without ideas as to future effect These men, mostly unadvised in the history politics, force their cause vehemently before the public. The more wise and discreet standing aloof, feel no personal responsibility. Yet by th nature of the oaths they are so.

Thus we have an ill-advised, un ority dictating how the better class of their ow association shall vote. It is a system of tyrang wherein the more active, the less wise, and the unscrupulous have the sway. As such it commands our reprobation and ultimately will receive that of the whole community.

George Leavenworth, who was so seriou aded in his duel with Breckinridge, formerly this city, near Niagara, is rapidly recovering. yet remains where he was conveyed after the e ounter, where his parents also are. The wound At the North there are splits within splits. In man has borne his sufferings with great cooling his constitution has not been in the least impaire the broken limb has commenced to knit, and it if the platform, while quite a respectable minority feared may be a quarter or even half an inch shorter but it is thought that surgical science may be al

Some of the Know-Nothing candidates h outs are very independent, having declared or the stump that they did not expect or wish the voi of a single Dutchman or Irishman. Other memb of the order, however, pursue a different policy, and strange as it may seem, are actually hard at worl deed, they have within the last few days boasto that an association auxiliary to their own has bee formed, which now numbers three hundred Gar mans, all of whom will vote the Know-Nothin

Few are aware of the "very" large busin or. Hurley does in sarsaparilla. Within the la six months he has shipped to different parts of th States upwards of seven thousand boxes, and we a nformed the demand for this popular medicine laily increasing. It appears to us this new ar valuable remedy has gained public favor to the t tal extinction of all similarly named compound We heartily wish him every success, for he is an e erprising citizen, and deserves all the honor at all the reward due his toil.

HEAVY ROBBERY (PERHAPS) .- We heard it r ored yesterday on the mail boat Jacob Strad hat a man of the name of Bauer, or Bower, w going from the railroad depot to the mail boat, of t sum of \$100,000. He had it, as usual, in a carp bag, and thinks the robbery was committed while the omnibus, riding to the boat. He said he w ellector for several Cincinnati business hous which, we suppose, accounts for his having so m money.

n hand in this market for sale are now smaller th have ever known. According to the estima made by Mr. Fiske, of the Merchants' Exchange, th amount on hand last evening was only 1,245 piece Gunny bags, owing to the meagre stock of bag

ring, no doubt, have advanced to 14th cents, son olders demanding 16 cents. HYDROPHOBIA .- It is said that in every instance where a person is bitten by a mad dog, small pu

ules make their appearance sooner or later on the inder side of the tongue, but generally in from six to nine days. These pustules must be opened with sharp-pointed instrument, as they are too tough break of themselves, and the matter must be di charged and expectorated, otherwise it will be re bsorbed, which is said to cause the paroxyst We understand that Col. Preston and Col Marshall concluded their canvass in Henry Co., at

Turner's on Thursday last. There was a large at

endance of voters, seven out of every ten of who

were for Preston. Col. Preston's speech, we are told, was a most powerful and effective one. Their engagements for the country will be concluded to day, ween they speak at Westport. Thos. F. Marshall, with the instinct of his ame and family, has an eternal and unsatiable nankering for office. He is now a candidate for the Legislature in Woodford county. Upon which side

f the question he stands to-day, it would be exeedingly difficult to say. PRESENTMENTS .- The Grand Jury returned to Hon. James B. Clay, at the solicitation of the City Court, day before yesterday, one hundred and seventy presentments against different person for selling liquor.

An Article which should be Read. Every day brings to light some of the dirt and dishonorable tricks of the miserable scho

hands, gave promise of accomplishing so much good. The following communication from rentleman known for his sincere, unaffected an uly Christian conduct in all the walks of life who, although unobtrusive, is always foremost in every good and benevolent work, we commend to the attention of all honorable men who are dill wearing the yoke of the order. It concluively establishes the determination of the wire verkers to control the movements, the thoughts

and the freedom of their members. How far they will succeed it is for men of independence. who are not willing to sacrifice their manhood f-respect, to say: "Honorable Discharge. "The Journal of yesterday morning states that he Know-Nothing Councils of this city "hold their

the Know-Nothing Councers of this city "hold their regular meetings, and if any member, not guilty of his obligation wishes to withdraw, he can have an accorable discharge for the asking. Any and wery asset that y to this is a falsehood." Now I do the what Mr. Prentice considers in "honorable of exarge," but I wish in plain terms to state a case as material occurrence, and leave the public to detection whether in this instance, the Council is entire to an "honorable discharge." A resident of this city, after repeated solicitations and off-repeated assurances that there was nothing in the K. N. obligation to which he could make the dighest objection, was induced to present himself or initiation into the order. When the obligation andidate that it was the wish of the Council the would proceed with the ceremonies, and if after he would proceed with the ceremonies, and if after seconing acquainted therewith, and upon due relection, he should still retain his objection he could withdraw at any time, without producing any bad acting towar him. He proceeded. After "due relection" his objection grew stronger; he never set not inside of the Lodge afterward, and finally he obtined the Lodge of his intention to withdraw. There was no objections made, and the Lodge are him his demit.

ave mm as demn.

Now mark the subsequent conduct of that Lodge, and say if it was "honorable." On the door of that odge Room, facing every man and woman who attens it, is a list of names headed in large letters WITHDRAWALS AND EXPULSIONS." No ark to indicate who had withdrawn or who have een expelled; but the first name was that of W.N Around the names was drawn

he same thing.

Opposite two of the names stand some opprobi one remarks, of the truth and falsity of which I know not, but the design was apparent, and the use so dishonorable as very much to lower in my timation men for whom I had before en ome good degree of esteem. Was that an "hone able discharge?"

A Stampede in Tennessee. The number of withdrawals from the Know-No-bing order in Tennessee has created no little conernation in the ranks. The papers in that State which reached us by yesterday's mail are full of explanations of the matter, and they charge boldly

nat it is one of the tricks of the Democracy to

uin the new party. One of the editors says: We have reason to believe that some of the more unscrupulous of the Pierce and Johnson Democrats, wing determined in their secret cabals, to resort "all manner of means" to injure the Ame o "air manner of means" to injure the American warty, are making use of their ignorant and de-eased tools, by instructing them to join the Ameri-an order for the express purpose of, in a few lays or weeks, withdrawing and publishing their over-meditated perjury to the world!

We can hardly believe that this is the case, but ink it is much more likely that honest men, with e best of purposes, having been induced to join ne o'der, have, on seeing its workings, become dis gusted and at once withdrawn. We know that those Democrats who have connected themselves with the order in this State have always been ob. Justify or demand such change. een nominated to office even from overwhelmingly ong Whig Districts, in order to prevent them m leaving the order, and the result of this policy will be shown in the fact that at the approaching ugust election, no matter which party will be cessful, the Democrats will elect a controlling ajority in the next Kentucky Legislature, and licy will govern the State. We leave old line higs to their own reflections as to this, the first uits of Know-Nothingism in Kentucky.

KUNNY PHILANTHROPY .- We have been much Prentice and Mr. Jas. B. Clay, with accompanying editorials. The editor is thrown into an agony of stress at the sacrilege of Mr. Clay in having some of the lumber of Ashland manufactured into canes nd snuff-hoxes as mementoes for the admirers of e statesman of Ashland. Mr. Clay justifies himelf by averring that the profit derived from the sale of the articles was applied to charitable pur oses. The editor lifts up his hands in horror, and sks him if it would not have been more proper to s Il some of his negroes and apply the proo charity. This is Connecticut philanthropy with What! the editor of the Journal advise a Kentucky entleman to sell his old nurse and put her in the narity box? Fie! fie! think again, and let the old afters and beams form souvenirs for the breech

ockets of inconsolable Whigs! THE CLAY MONUMENT-DECISION OF THE PLAN he stockholders of the Clay Monument Associa tion held a meeting at Lexington on Thursday, to onsider the plans proposed for the mausoleum to the lamented Sage of Ashland. That adopted by arions sections of the Union, was voted down by the proxies gathered by one member of the direct ry. The resolution passed, while it complimented the plan of Mr. Hamilton, disapproves of it, as being too expensive, or rather as costing more than the

We understand that considerable feeling was ex ressed in Lexington at the reversion of the Com ittee's decision. It is certainly an unparalleled ssumption of authority on the part of one man, of

ng their clamors against Col. Preston, the Knowthings were busily engaged in raising money for sitive evidence of the fact. Yesterday, a gentle an who formerly belonged to Washington Council. who, it appears, was ignorant of that fact, and formant begged to be excused, and his friend ad waked up the wrong customer entirely.

The Frankfort Yeoman asks why we made om Young America Council? Simply because we ad been so informed, on what we considered good attority. We have since been advised that the rror was only in the name, the withdrawals bavin aken place from another Conneil.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- On Friday evenin uly 20, Osmond Roberts, son of Osmond and Mary B. Roberts, of Russelville, was accidentally shot by a older brother who was playing with a gun, and ied in a few minutes. He was a handsome and orightly youth of some six years, and his untimely nd melancholy death is a great and severe affliction o his parents.

red persons have joined the Christian Church un ler the preaching of Elder Henderson, of Missour mong the latest converts was Alex. C. Bullitt, Esq. vell known as one of the editors and proprietors he New Orleans Picayune. CHOLERA IN LEXINGTON-We learn by passenger n the railroad yesterday that cholera was prevailing the Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, resulting ;

A WONDERFUL REVIVAL .- Upwardsof two hun

ght deaths among the inmates up to 9 o'clock sterday morning Take Geoghegan's Hydropiper and you wil ve no cause to complain of lascitude, debility illious and other complaints inseparable from or pring and summer weathers. It is one of the mo

pular remedies of the day.

rith sales for delivery on the 1st of August at S1 10 des continue to be made at \$6 50. A man was fined \$10 for disturbing religion orship at the Presbyterian church in Maysville

WHEAT .- The price of wheat has again advance

In Danville Jno. Henderson, charged with murder of Mr. Jonathan Street, has been held to bail in \$3.000.

A Swearing Subscriber.

Invine, July 24th, 1855. To the Editor of the Louisville Courier: You will take my dollar and go to hell with it—and dis ations my paper.

JOHN BRANDINBURGH.

People ought not to get excited this hot weather r. B. especially should keep his temper, for w ure him we don't want his "dollar," and, obl ring as we are known to be we must respectfully cline taking it to such a warm locality as he sug ts, at least for the present. Our correspondent, we venture to say, is a Know othing of the Anti-Catholic stripe, and is down

a the Pope with a vengeance. He reminds us of in iccident that came under our observation the ther night. As we were going home at a late our, our attention was called to an individual who bore evident marks of having been indulging a lit tle too deeply. He was an intense Know-Nothing and was giving vent to his deep feelings by shout ng at the top of his lungs, "Huzza for Morehead, and to h-lwith Popery!"-"Huzzafor Marshall, and G --- d d --- n the Catholics!" and thus he kept on until we had walked out of hearing disance. And this chap again reminds us of the Hon. Hum-

HREY MARSHALL, a man notoriously destitute of all religious principle, and who can "swear like rooper," but the burthen of all whose speeches in Pope and the Catholics. This is the key h sipes his tune with as well as that on which he uds it. We don't know how it is, but we should hink that consistent, professing christians would eet humiliated to see such a man as Marshall, merely or the about the contract of the second contract of th or the sake of securing an office, defending their eligion and denouncing the Pope. But this is a

The Clay Correspondence.

We publish in this day's pape: an address t ne public from James B. Clay, of Ashland, tother with his correspondence with the editor f the Journal, in this city. The public are best espacitated to judge of the unmanly, and, as has een demonstrated, the irresponsible attacks of a nan who, controlling a public journal, does not egard himself personally responsible for the ature of his gross and violent assaults upon rivate character and conduct.

THE NATIONAL CLAY MONUMENT .- We ask he attention of our readers to the letter from exington, over the signature of our well-inrmed correspondent "Ashland." We are satslied that the sentiments he expresses touching the plans that should be adopted by the commit tee having the Clay Monument in charge, are such as will be responded to by the great mass of our citizens of all parties. Let the monument erected by a grateful people to the memory of the founder of "The American System of National Industry" be a NATIONAL one in every sense of that term. This can be done, and it ought to be

A.S. THE RAILROAD—BONDS OF LOCAN COUN-x.—On Monday last, d'ring the session of the Lo-an county Court, a deeply interesting di bate took lace in that body between the Hon. Jno. L. Helm. resident of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad ompany, and the Hon. Elijah Hise, in regard to ne legality of the County Court issuing bonds of the county to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad ompany, for the benefit of the banch vailed from any, for the benefit of the branch raiload from In response to the above motion, the Court made

Ordered, That the Presiding Judge of the County Court of Logan issue to the Louisville and Nashvill Railroad Comsany the bends of said county, as cording to the form the court may adopt, in pursuance to the statutes upon the subject and form produce to said Judge satisfactory evidence thaid branch road has been located so as to p sand braden road has been located so as to pas through the country of Logan and town of Russell ville, and that said company is ready to let out sai road and proceed to its construction within the country of Logan. Upon issuing the bonds, the Court is directed to extract from each coupon, from heir respective dates up to the day of deliver The Court hereby expressly reserves the right, at ubsequent term, to alter and amend this or

Mr. Editor: Permit me through the columns our paper, to announce to the citizens of the par sh and surrounding country, that I will have for exhibition in Shreveport on the 4th of July next one of the greatest curiosities probably that ever

I have been overseer of what is known as the Jone and on one of them two spikes making their appear with Barnum, to exhibit this as one of nature' greatest freaks, to all the world and the rest of man kind. Re pectfully,

Re pectfully, THOMAS ADAMS. Cooke's Store, June 25th, 1855

A subscriber in one of the interior coun the State, who is a gentleman of character and affuence, thus writes us in a postscript to a busines

Some few persons up here disapprove of your ourse respecting the Know-Nothing matter, and a reat many approve of it. Upon the whole, you ill lose nothing by it. I shall withdraw from the

EXAMINATION UPON THE CHARGE OF OBTAIN NG GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—The ex mination of H. W. Clinton, alias G. W. Norton

miroad once he was recognized, and roth these rung the prosecution. At first, he emphatically mied being the person w'o had passed h'mself off i Norton, and when confronted with several wittesses who recognized him as the individual, he ositively asserted that he had never before metern, and expressed astonishment when they called im Norton. When cornered, finally, he admitted not he was the person.

oung wife, and being under an excited and The Court said that, in view of the facts of the case, and the findiag of the jury, it would dispens with imprisonment, and fine the prisoner \$50 an costs of the prosecution.—Cin. Enq.

The following jen de' sprit is in Carring n's Commissionaire:

John DE La Mitre, Land Broker, Church Architect and Civil Engin unaren Archieet and Civil Engineer, e sign of the Uross, near St. Patrick's Cathe dral, Mottstreet. Refers to Pius Nono, Esq., Rome. B.—Particular attention paid to Damming 3.

HORRIBLE DEATH .- About one o'clock on

mother of two children, the youngest one of which she had in her arms at the time of falling, and for tunately the little creature suffered but slight injury.—Balt. American,

(From the N. O. Delts, July 13.) remendents Excitement-The Third District in a Tumuit-A Woman Bewitched-Much Ado About Nothing. Last night's mail brought us the following letter on an indignant subscriber:

About Nothing.

The city was thrown into a state of intense excitement yesterday morning by a rumor which rol
d abroad, and guthered as it rolled, to the effect
but there was an enchanted family in the Thir
District, the members of which had been perform

District, the members of which had been perform ing some curious transformations and antics, that far excelled anything of the kind that we have read of in the Arabian Nights, or anywhere clse. We saw and conversed with several persons who avered that they had witnessed these strange pranks and when we ventured to doubt the truth of their stories, their cheeks would burn with honest indignation. The story, as we heard it, was as follows:

An old German Gipsey lives near the Union Race Course, who is a fortune teller, and among the superstificians German portion of the people down town, she has the reputation of being a witch. Her name is Elizabeth Fullerman. Not far from her house resides a Swiss family named Hinney. Well, the story is, that Mrs. Elizabeth Hinney had, in some war, wronged the witch, and the latter was determined to be revenged, and so bewitched—an act which she is said to have accomplished, by giving Mrs. Hinney some enchanted hops, with which the latter made yeast and baked bread of the yeast, with which, of course, she was enchanted.

Immediately she commenced to hop and dance up and down, and would continue to dance for hours. She would tell the people the exact hour when her dancing fits would come on, and during the fits she could see her enchantress and hear her call. Occasionally the witch would amuse herself he changing the shortest of the presence of the pand the proper had come on, and during the fits she could see her enchantress and hear her call. Occasionally the witch would amuse herself he changing the shortest of the property of the proper

and see her enchantress and hear her call. Occa anally the witch would amuse herself by changing sionally the witch would amuse herself by changing the unfortunate woman into a hog, or a mouse, or a cockroach, or some other animal. They would catch hold of her, but she would instantly disappear from among them, and either go feet foremost up the chimney or silde gently through the key-hole—suddenly disappear and then reappear again.

One, while in the act of going feet foremost up the chimney, three or four individuals caught hold of her and attempted to prevent this rather carious exit, but it was all to no purpose, she slipped from their grasp as easily as could an eel. Besides all the above she possessed the power of making her child—about one year old—porform the most graceful fancy dance, and would cause it to jump at least twenty feet at every hop.

All this, and much more, was told us yesterday, by persons who appeared to be possessed of com-

persons who appeared to be possessed of come sense, and we know that they religiously be ved every word of it—that the gipsy woman we hed sense, and we know that they religiously be-lieved every word of it—that the gipsy woman was a witch, and the Swiss woman was possessed of a devil! From Sunday morning when the matter got bruited around the neighborhood, till Monday even-ing, the vicinity of the poor woman's house was besieged by hundreds of people, who were attracted thither to see the workings of the devil—and the greatest excitement prevailed

reatest excitement prevailed. greatest excitement prevailed.

Every person in the crowd saw something singular, and each was illing to bear testinony to the truth of all we have above recorded. The last story that got abroad, was that the enchanted woman had shed her skin—and again the crowd rushed to the house to see the skin from which, it was reported, she had disappeared, and, snake-like, left behind her.

The matter finally attracted he attention of the police, and servenat Johnson, not having guels as

ne matter many attracted he attention of the police, and sergenat Johnson, not having much respect for the devil or witches, repaired to the house of the enchanted woman. He found her lying on a mattress, very pale, and amaciated, and apparently very sick—shaking quite convulsively, as though with the ague or St. Vitus' dance, or some nervous compliant. He saw that she needed attention, and he went out among the crowd of Garman and went out among the crowd of Germans ked some of the women if they would take car

of her.

They were horror-stricken at the very idea, and tremblingly sunk back. The sergeant then got her into a cart and conveyed her to the Charity Hospital, where she would not be received, and was sent back and conveyed home again. The clamor was so great against the reputed witch, that she was greated for disturbing the reat against the repeated which the officer.

Yesterday an immense crowd, numbering at least ve hundred persons, assembled around the police. dice officers inform us that she appears to be a ry fine old woman, who pretends to be a fortuneler, but is very poor at that busines teller, but is very poor at that business.

As to the other woman, she firmly believes that she was oewitched by the hops which the old woman, in a spirit of kinduess, had given her. And thus the mountain labored, and lot what a ridiculous mouse it has brought forth. We feel assured that our readers will think we are hoaxing them—they will scarcely believe that in the middle of the nine-teenthcentury in this enlightened community.

eenth century, in this enlightened community, such redulity can exist. Letter from Marshal St. Arnaud to his Wife.

OLD FORT (Crimen, Sept. 7, 1854.

My Beloved Wife: The English are not ready, and make me lose precious time. I lent them some flat boats this morning to expedite the landing of their horses, and I hope I shall be able to move by eleven to-morrow morning. I shall stop for the night at the Bulganak; so that I may be quite f esh on the 19th, and force the passage during the day. If I can, I will drive the Russians on the other side of the Katcha. I promise you I will give them no time for amusing themselves. The weather is fing, and we are favored. May God protect we are forced.

ays, and all will go on well.

I heard mass this morning I my pains, I have two cutting ones above my lef

we, the nearer it brings me to you. This don't

On the next day, he writes to his wife: I have just written to Lord Raglan that I could lot wait any longer, and that I should issue my oreer of departure for seven o'clock to-morrow, mornog; and nothing shall stop me longer

Four days after writing this, the Marshall resigned is command, and on the 29th, three days later,

ent, from which it would seem that slavery is fast reading at that quarter.

e brought to Nebraska City, if sufficient induc

ments are held out.

Heavy Robbert in Chicago.—Mr. S. D. Capenter, editor of the Wisconsin Patriot, was robbe ilst he drowsed-having been deprived of slee r. C. stopped over at several places on the roa

which was insured for \$5,000. Next to him, on 8 Charles, was the cigar store of Mr. A. Hernander which was insured for \$6,000, and adjoining the were several small establishments, which we under stand were nearly all insured. The loss by the fit cannot be much short of \$150,000, and falls almost entirely on the Insurance Companies.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. Total Defeat the Walker Ex-

ANNIHELA THE PILLIBUSTERS.

Rivas, July 13, 1855. Col. Walker and his party (fifty-six in all) ar-ived at Rialejo the 14th of June; started from there rived at Rinlejo the 14th of June; started from there to Chinandean, and were sent by the Democratic President, Francisco Castillion, residing and governing in Leon, to take this department, and a force of about 150 Central American troops was given to them as assistance, under the command of Colonel Mendez and Felix Ramirez, both notorious characters of the revolutionary army. They arrived on the 28th at a small port on the Pacific, about eight leagues from this place, and about ten leagues north of San Juan del Sur.

heir spies, and preparations e them at San Juan del Sur-anded fillibusters and Demo-ture Juan del Sur, sailing to-directed the attention of the the South.

keer's party) had landed, and
room against Rives. A small
arprise; but as some of the
recessaged, they hurried up naposs was taken by surprise; but as some of the government soldiers there escaped, they-hurried up o Rivas, and everything was prepared to receive hem. A courier was destated immediately to fan Juan 'del Sur, ordering the troops stationed there to concentrate their force at hivas. From all

There is no doubt Walker and his party were de-ceived in the grossast manner. They were told that 1,000 men would immediately join them, and instead of resistance that they would and rejoicing at their arrival. It was not so.

They arrived at Rivas, altogether in number about 200 men, at one o'clock, where they met some of the avant guard of the government, and the lighting be-gan, the government troops drawing back towards the Plaza. Chances seemed to be rather even, when the reinforcement from San Juan del Sur arrived cased by their oilicers, in groups of twenty and hirty, abandoning Walker's party, who had mean-ville taken possession of a house belonging to the stoneer of the party, a rich planter, Don Maximo Espinoza, where they sustained themselves pretty well, firing with their ritles through holes made in

e adobe walls, and entirely safe themse e musket bads behind them.

was, to scare them, but as no hall hit the house, this stratagem was without effect. It was for the good tuck of Waiker's party that they had no cannon halls, or they could have been surrounded at a large listance, and would have been forced to leave the house, and most crobably, one by one, been killed. The same want of disposition is the cause that they had two days time to go away unmolested, like the Leoneses. Leoneses.

After the Nicaragua revolutionary troops had abandoned them, the house was surrounded by all

After the Menagga revolutionary troops had abandoned them, the house was surrounded by all the government troops, about three hundred in number, and the fring continued for about two hours, doing little harm to the fillibusters, while almost every ritle ball hit its man.

At last a party of young men, principally of the first families, and all volu, teers, stormed the front door, when others from other side set fire to the or, when others from other side set fire to the use, and took it, losing, of course, comparatively

house, and took it, losing of course, comparatively to their number, many.

Col. Walker's party had to break through them, and fled into a neighboring cacno estate, wherefrom they took their route toward the Transit.

Being night, and only a limited number of troops to follow them, they had a chance to sleep that night, and leave the next afternoon for San Juan del Sur, where they took a schooner by force, burned the cuartel of the government down, and left for interes incomita. erres incognita.

This is the end of the great annexation project of Co. Walker, Ex-President of Sonora. It was,

and government party lost about thirty men aad, and about the same number wounded. Thir-ien Americans were killed and their bodies burned. It was its believed that Col. Wilker was killed, a many papers of great interest were found on the color of control them.

various parties. All expeditionists had to pay \$40 passage money from San Francisco to Realejo.

They left in great confusion, leaving most all their ammunition, wedicine chest and surgical instruments, &c., behind.

As the commanding officer of the government had orders given to take no prisoners, it was in-

ad orders given to take no prisoners, it was im-ossible to identify any of the dead Americans.

ions so prodigious and so protracted; and, while the allies are constantly receiving accessions of strength, and improving all their communications in all directions, the Russians are becoming more ef-fectually isolated day after day. DIFFICULTIES OF THE SIEGE We do not attempt to disguise either from our-selves or the public the difficulties still presented by this unexampled siege. In strict truth, it is no siege that the this a campelan against a powerful army acting on its own territory, protected by a chain of

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The LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER (of whose we editions are printed every week to suit the mails,) cains all the news of the day, both foreign and domest ative and Congressional news, fins

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he world. No pains or expense is spared for his The WEEKLY COURIER is mailed to subso WONDERFULLY CHEAP BATES:

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NO PAPER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONE BE PAID IN ADVANCE. Our friends will oblige us by aiding us in exte

o have an instance, as we have had on two preous occasions, of their devotion to the entire The DAILY COURIER is mailed to at \$5 00 a year, and the TRI-WEEKLY COURIER at \$4 00 a year, in advance. reedom of the elective franchise. By refusing grant facilities for the registry of all the votes they have actually disfranchised one thousand W. N. HALDEMAN, legal voters, and will thus prevent a fair expres-

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he time paid for. The veay low price of the paper compe us to make this rule imperative. ENCE SOLICITED .- We are always glad to

rom our friends, and will be thankful for o Persons ordering their papers changed, are r

aient. By sending them, they will have no difficulty in ma ting change for the fractional parts of a dollar.

### AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

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FOR AUDITOR THOMAS S. PAGE, Of Franklin. FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REV. JOHN D. MATTHEWS, Of Fayette. FOR THE SENATE.

From the Seventh and Eighth Wards and WM. T. HAGGIN.
Wards of From the Six Upper Wards of CHAS, RIPLEY, FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

DR. S. A. FOSS

#### ANGELINA'S DISAPPOINTMENT; The Intercepted Letter. We will soon commence the puclication of a

charming original Novelette, written expressly for the Louisville Courier, by Mrs. Anna Wills paring electioneering documents for the whole PRICE, of McLean county, Ky. We can promise our readers a richer treat in its perusal than pro-slavery for the South, and Catholic, or Antithey have had for many a day. Catholic, as the different localities may require. The attempt of Ohio Know-Nothingsto give our Election News. people lessons and directions in politics will, no We would thank our friends in every part of doubt, be indignantly resented, as it should be

he State to forward us, by mail and telegral

#### all the election news they have next week. Courting Foreigners.

One of the great aims of the new Amer "Order," as professed by its leaders, was the riddance of our politics from the evils of foreign influence. The old parties were accustomed t use every exertion and sacrifice almost any prin ciple in order to secure the foreign vote. No only were the emigrants from the old world ca joled and honey-fuggled in private, but we had ecently the spectacle of a candidate for the Chief Magistracy openly exercising his powers of arney, that he might find favor with those perticket. The Know-Nothing paper says, "the ticket sons possessing the "sweet German accent" and "rich Irish brogue."

This expressed object of the Know-Nothings much as any other feature, commended it to the respect and confidence of many honest men who had for years watched with fearful misgiv ings the sycophancy of politicians and parties to a mere fraction of the voting population. How all these vaunted professions, these well-means intentions, have been fulfilled, or rather how they have been falsified by actions that speak louder than words, it is scarcely necessary for us to In this city how stands the case? We have a

nowerful party in our midst organized, purposely to purify the elective system and give security to are sub-divided into other factions, the appositethe right of suffrage, using every exertion to prevent a full and fair expression of the popular will, and carrying out at the polls a concerted scheme for the commision of violence when deemed necessary. We find the same party, with loud protestations of horror at the dangers of foreign influence, actually struggling to win over the votes of foreigners-inciting them to secret olitical combinations, and laboring for their confidence and assistance, with a degree of ardor and manner of subserviency never equalled by either of the old political organizations. They have originated a secret society composed of Germans. whose principles are those of the American order, and these men they ply with all the seductive arts known to political tricksters. To gain the strength of other religious and political sects whose members are of foreign birth, we hear of

This is indeed strange conduct for an Americ party, whose professed intention is to remove rom the country all the dangers that might pos sibly arise from the presence and rights of for eign born citizens. Yet it is upon a par with much of the policy of the party. Making vehe ment professions of principles, the managers with all the cunning of their natures, act in manner diametrically opposite. Such a course we cannot believe will meet with the respect of freemen. Foreigners possessed of self-respect will of course best know with what corn to treat a body of men who have the happy facility of being all things to all men.

The American party of Ohio, as every where else, is in a bad way. Having been so body and breeches to the Abolitionists, with Chasfor a leader, an effort is now being made by a few members to regain their freedom. These, how ever, propose to enter into another state of hand age, having made proposals to coalesce with the Democracy. Sam is actually defunct in Ohio.

STAND FROM UNDER!-All sensible and flecting men plainly see and acknowledge tha after the election next week Know Nothingisn will fall with a tremendous crash. No matter how the election may result, its doom as a party is sealed. We advise all, therefore, who do no wish to be buried under its ruins, to "stand from

The Pittsburgh Times, the K. N. organ : that place, is bitterly opposed to the formation o a Republican party in that State, and begs its Free-soil brethren to desist, assuring them the Know-Nothing party is sufficiently abolition "for all practical purposes."

The attention of all good citizens who we the welfare and prosperity of Louisville at heart, is particularly called to the earnest and ably communication in another column signe "Pro Bono Publico." It contains suggesting worthy of serious consideration.

The Cincinnati Commercial says it redibly informed that a large number of mem rs have recently withdrawn from the Know Nothing Council in Covington. The seceder are among the most influential men of the city.

James Birney Marshall has taken the mp against Know-Nothingism. He addressed There was a large mass meeting of the a large audience last Saturday near Newport. American party "in the woods" back of New port on Saturday. Col. T. L. Jones, Major Bart-George H. Yeaman has retired from the ett, George Copway, the Indian Chief, and Col.

Owensboro' Gazette and is succeeded by James eral fight" are "honorable means" to be used by numerous. Last week over forty withdrew from any party to carry an election.

Professions and Practices. A Nice Arrangement. We hear of no hypocrisy more shameful But a few weeks since, and before the me hat of the Know-Nothing leaders, who, while of the Know-Nothing National Council at Phila hat of the Mnow-Nothing leaders, and the most pious professions of friendship delphia, all the signs of the times indicated that the American party would have the power to deal the American party would have the power to deal ustice, stab them in the dark whenever occasion the next President of the United States by offers. Their platform is a document conceived erwhelming majority. The thing was, indee regarded as a fixed fact, and the "knowing pubtless, in a genuine spirit of patriotism, and s well-chosen phraseology is perfectly adapted es" began to make their arrangements, accordentrap the unwary, who do not reflect upon he practicability of construing words to mean nything. Thus, while these men are presenting for their party a front innocent of intended

eeds, and professing to cherish the most exact

onduct demonstrates their utter insincerity. It

s a masked game that the Know-Nothings play,

ruising their tyranny and oppression behind the

oliticians could make.

our comprehension

irest speeches and promises that vow-breaking

They profess, for instance, an especial desire

o remove all impurities from the hallot box-to

rid the elective franchise of the dangers that

izen the freest and most untrameled exercise

But how ill-concerted are the professions and

ion to the duties of the office. Mr. Courtenas

quisition to the road, which is to be congratu

and a go-ahead president, we may confidently

anticipate a more liberal management than has

terised the road for some years past.

ed the Courier to be again left at their houses.

the Courier has for years been so great a fa-

A subscriber at Brownsboro, whose name was

political morality and hones y.

to their own purposes.

ensued, when the split divided.

organized upon a Free-soil platform. One of the re-

of a few of the leaders of the order to prostitute it

was a general blow up among the natives-a split

soil platform, as the offspring of insubordination.

of a brother editor last summer, who conjugate

"Hot, hotter, hottest-hottentot, hotter

n-hot as two ovens-hot as seven ovens-

hot as ---!" His sanctum must have been ex-

SALE OF POTATOES .- We hear of a sale or con

tract of an entire crop of potatoes, some 1,000 to

1,200 barrels, for future delivery, at the rate of

nue to turn out to the full extent anticipated

all the State so far as bad nominations were con-

cerned, but we give up to the Know-Nothings of

TENTH DISTRICT .- The Covington Journal says

hat it does not desire to mislead any member of

its (the Amer can) party about the contest in the

Tenth District. It acknowledges that the race

The running trains on the Ohio and Mis-

ssippi railroad eastward from St. Louis have been

discontinued on account of the difficulties con

cerning the proprietorship and certain debts due

Decatur Stratton, formerly of this State

John G. Taylor and Nathaniel Wickliffe

of this State, have been appointed Second Lieu

died at Stratton's Ranch on the Sacramente

river, California June 18th

tentants in the Infantry service.

will be very close, yet hopes for success.

per barrel, as to quality and quantity.

Nice man!

laborers.

of his rights in the election of rulers.

and scrupulous sense of justice and honor, their

Gen. Pilcher has, for a period of time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, been xceedingly anxious to occupy the very honorawrong, pretensions of the performance of good ble and, at the same time, lucrative office of Postnaster of Louisville. It has been the object of his most unweared exertions. He has worked for it by day, and the bright vision has constantly flitted before him in dreams at night. He has canvassed the State, made speeches upon speeches-"everlasting" six and eight hour eeches, too-played the monkey when he ought it would tell, gave utterance to the most olting blasphemies, but—he never got the Post Office! Democratic administrations seemed to hreaten its sanctity-to afford every qualified think him quite good enough to do all the dirty work the party required of him, but yet not quite good enough to be Postmaster. Once, indeed, he was mollified by receiving the appointment o ractices of these men. In this city we are about mail agent, and the gusto with which he entered upon the performance of his duties, and the excessively Democratic air he assumed while proudly driving his mail-wagon through the streets, showed how profoundly grateful he was for even the smallest favors.

But soured at his old friends, and feeling that sion of the popular will. They have not only ne could expect no more political favors from them, een guilty of this outrage upon the rights of the General saw in the new movement hopes for eemen, with an end of party gain in view, but advancement. And he was not the man to perm hey do not conceal their intention still further to such a golden opportunity to pass by unimpr strage decency and liberty by placing obstruc-He pitched in, seemed delighted, and vowed he ions in the way of citizens voting. This game had never come across so clever a fellow a is well understood and will be played with too "Sam" in all his born-days. With the post-office great success, we fear. How honest, noble pa- still in full view, he skilfully lays his plans, and triots, such as belong to the order, can tacitly is more than fortunate in falling in with Hon give their approval to this shameful premeditated Humphery Marshall, a man of the same kidney outrage upon the rights of the people, is beyond as himself. It will be surmised that between two such self-sacrificing and patriotic gentlemen, a pargain would soon be struck that would prove LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILEOAD .- The poard of Directors of the Louisville and Frankmutually advantageous. Things looked very fort Railroad, on Saturday, elected Edward. D. uch as if it was arranged that the General was Hobbs, Esq., President, in place of R. G. Courwork for the Colonel, secure his nomination or Congress, and possibly endorse a note for him enay, Esq., who declined because of his inabilin bank occasionally, and as a quid pro quo, the ty to give the time requisite for the proper atten-Colonel was, after he was elected to Congress was then elected a Director to supply Mr. and a Know-Nothing President installed, and a Cabinet appointment given himself, to secure the Hobbs' place. Mr. Hobbs is a sterling gentlepost office for the General. If such was the aran, whose fine business capacity, united with his great energy and intelligence, will be a great rangement made, it was a nice one, and the General has performed his part of the contrat like an honorable man; for it was through his exertions ted on securing so valuable an officer. With and influence and labors that Col. Marshall sebusiness directory, an excellent superintendent

ured the Congressional nomination. But the wisest plans of men and mice, so the dage goes, sometimes fail them. So, at any ate, has it proved in this instance. The Know-Coming Back .- Already several of our sub-Nothing National Convention met, and upset all cribers who admit they were induced to act rashthe fat in the fire! An issue was introduced ly in ordering their papers stopped, have directwith which the party had nothing under heaver to do, and as a consequence, which the veries We well knew this would be the case, and now dolt might have forseen, the Convention dividedthat the re-action has commenced, we expect soon and the good book says a house divided againsi to have enrolled on our books the names of all itself must fall. Nearly all of the delegates from those old friends really worth having, with whom the free states seconded and adopted a platform of their own. Since then the seceders have again split among themselves, and in the South, Louisiana and Missouri have repudiated a portion of

attached to a list of withdrawals published a few e platform and are going it on their own hook lays since, writes us that it was placed there with-Thus, divided and shattered, with its much out his consent. The Postmaster there, is, we unted nationality all gone, the party is demora nderstand, the busy-body who is thus using lized and all hopes of success in a national con other people's names so freely without authority test are utterly thrown to the winds, and-Ger Pilcher's prospect for the Post Office is again The whole State, we understand, is floodd with an edition of the Cincinnati Times, gotdeferred for an indefinite period. And worse than all, the probability now is that Col. Marshall will ten up expressly for this latitude. That estabbe permitted to remain at home, and in the quiet lishment, it seems, is the great laboratory for preshades of his "little farm" in Henry have an ple opportunities for pondering over the vanity of antry-making them free-soil to suit the North. all earthly affairs, and "cussing" the Pope to his

heart's content. We do not believe the people of Louisville are very solicitious to have Gen. Pilcher as their Postmaster, and we are hardly prepared to think that they will be willing, in order to secure him the position, to proceed in so round-about a way tuckian would go to to learn political wisdom or as to vote for Col. Marshall for Congress. Indeed, unless we are greatly mistaken, the people POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA .- "Chaos has come of Louisville will administer so scathing a rebuke again" in Pennsylvania. The Know-Nothing Coun- to political trickery on Monday next, that it will cils in Lawrence county have resolved not to make never be forgotten, and its good results will be

solutions is severe in its denunciations of the efforts THE RIVER continues to rise rather fast, with seven feet six inches water in the canal last evening by the mark. On the falls there were five and a In Crawford, all the Councils in the west part of half feet water in the pass. During the previous the county repudiate the Know-Nothing county twenty-four hours the river had risen six inches The weather yesterday was very pleasant. was nominated by trickery." In Pittsburgh there

## A Catholic Governor.

Strange inconsistencies are frequently the re-In Philadelphia a majority of the Know-Nothing sult of the movements of politicians. It is no-Executive Committee repudiate the Reading Freecorious that the bulk of the members of the Know Nothing organization hereabouts have joined i The Washington Organ has dubbed the because of their hatred to Catholicity, and with a order" with a new name-the "American Union desire to effectually put down Catholics. And arty." When it is known that the party is di- vet while this is the case, what do we see as one vided into Northern and Southern factions, which of the first fruits of the new movement elsehate each other with an intensity of hatred al- where! In Louisiana, where the Catholics are together unknown in the days of Whiggery and numerous, the Know Nothings have nominated Democracy, and which will be about as likely to as their candidate for Governor the Hon. unite in a national contest as oil and water, and Charles Derbigny, a Roman Catholic! From the that these factions, both at the North and South | feeling exhibited, we think his election is almost certain, and then the extraordinary fact will b ness of this name is peculiarly and most forcibly presented of the only Roman Catholic Governo striking. The Organ is entitled to a leather in all the thirty-one States of the Union, having been chosen by the Know Nothings,-the very party too which was built up with the expecta An Able Article .- We commend to the tion that it would crush Catholicity in its ever earnest attention of those of our Protestant phase. Is not this sufficient to cause zealou readers who, with the best of motives, have Protestants who are hoping to accomplish good been induced to join the KnowNothing cruby Know Nothingism, to pause and consider sade against the Catholics, the powerfully well what is to be the result of their action? written article in another column which we

The Missouri K. N. Platform.

copy from the Presbyterian Critic, a periodical edited by Rev. Stuart Robinson, formerly From a communication in the Saint Lou of Frankfort, in this State, and Rev. Thos. E. Evening News, over the proper signature of the Peck-men eminent for their abilities and their writer, Mr. J. Short, it seems that the Misson Know-Nothings have followed the example o their Louisiana brethren and repudiated the We heard an Old Line Whig, who has Catholic test plank of the Philadelphia platform. been "absorbed" by the new movement, say yes-Mr. Short stated that native born Catholics can terday that he never in his life had voted for become members of the order in that State. Thus Democrat, that he wouldn't trust one even bound State after State is cutting loose, demonstrating by a Know-Nothing oath, and that he would that the much vaunted nationality of the party is scratch every Democrat off his ticket on Monday a stupendous and magnificient failure. next. The "overseers" will have hard work, we imagine, to keep this refractory subject in the

THE BEST THING YET-Ludlow & Co's im roved air-tight, self-sealing fruit can, for preerving fruits, vegetables, &c., as fresh as when The "heated term" yesterday reminded us taken from the tree. The only can ever made equiring no wax, sodder, or cement. The tops he increasing heat in somewhat the following can be taken of and replaced at the rate of tweny per minute, without heating or injuring the -hottentissimo, hottentissimus-hot as an an, thus making them the neatest, safest and nost valuable can in use. All we ask, is call and see them. Jessup & Curtiss are the sole posed to an afternoon sun, without draft or ventiagents for Louisville, 79 Third street, near the st-office.

A Fizzle.-Gen. Pilcher, who has just retur ed from his pilgrimage through Western Ken acky, was announced to speak at the Cour \$1 25 per barrel. These potatoes were purchased House last night. The sovereigns, however, did for shipment to New Orleans. The crops continot care about hearing him, and, as nobody was present, the "everlasting," much as he loves to with regular sales in the city at \$1 50 to \$1 75 alk, declined speaking to empty benches.

J. H. Jewett, the Democratic candidat We thought that Louisville could beat for Congress, in the Fifth District, and Hardin Helm, the American nominee for the Legislatur in Hardin, came near having a serious time of Bardstown. It appears that they have for one Friday, the 20th of July, at a public speaking of their candidates a man named Russell, who lewett displayed a pistol on the occasion.

voted for Cassius M. Clay for Governor in 1851. Hon, Mr. Broadhead, United States Sens or from Pennsylvania, is at present on a visit to his State. He discussed the American question vith Gen. Ptlcher, at New Haven, Nelson counv. last Thursday.

There was a sale at the Philadelphia ock board July 26th of twenty-one shares i Bank of Kentucky at \$1071-4. Hon. John Woods, formerly a member of

ongress from Ohio, died in Hamilton, Monday. Wheat is very plenty at Hickman at 73 ents per bushel. The Evansville Journal, a K. N. paper

seems, kept pretty well posted as to the move ents of its brethren in this State. It says :-"The American party are by no means idle On At Louisville, preparations appear to be king for a pretty general fight on the day of

Some quiet and orderly people may not be wiling to agree that "preparations for a pretty genCol. Marshall and Col. Preston, and the Journal's Opinion of Them.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Some years ago, when Hon. Humphrey Marshall was a candidate for office in this city, the Louisville Journal, then under the same editorial control as it is now, opposed him violently and mounced him in the severest possible terms. As a sample of what it said of him, we again copy from its columns the following, and appeal to all reasonable and reflecting men who know the man, if the picture of Col. Marshall at that time is not also a life-like representation f him now! The Journal said: We are willing to leave Mr. Humphrey Marshall the tender mercies of the Advertiser, especially the tender mercies of the Advertiser, especially the claims to be a Van Buren man. We have not slightest idea that such a man can be detected to Legislature from Louisville; but his becoming middate proves that he has the presumption to the that he has some chance of success. He ald be taught better, and the lesson, to make it ressive, should be given in the most effective mer. It is not sufficient to heat him the stringer.

It is not sufficient to beat him; the stripes

vell laid on. He should be sev ince he came to Louisville he has been ties. When he arrived he was red-r Jackson. Shortly afterwards, he Buren and endeavored to create an in-or of white. Then he went back to the ranks and attended Van Buren meetings long. Now he is in the ons. Now he is in favor of a Nati and decidedly opposed to a treasury bank, or ing the sword in the hands of the Executive. summer he violently opposed the Locofo colored at their head; this year he affects to ead of the Locofoco party. THERE END TO HIS TWISTINGS ALLININGS. HE IS GUIDED BY INCIPLE; THE EXPEDIENCY OF THE EXPEDIENCY OF THE CAN DO NO GOOD. CREUPON TO BUILD POPULARI-HE HAS GOT A MORBID CRAVING EVERY KIND OF OFFICE AND USB AND HE PERSON WITHOUT HIM A TEMPORARY NOTORIE.

R A DECEPTIVE PROSPECT OF

TING INTO OFFICE. HE IS A
GOGUE OF THE LOWEST GRADE,

HOU ANY THING TO REDEEM

THERE IS NO ART OR TRICK

IS CLASS TO WHICH HE WILL

RESORT WITHOUT A BLUSH

WITHOUT THE SUCHTEST HER D WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST HES

Marshall we cannot speak with patience or reation. We leave the dissection of his charac-o our correspondent. A professed member of van Buren party, he is a traitor to his own s, asking office and honors at their hands, and at the same time standing ready to speak or to wr the same time sanding ready to speak or to write crefty against them in language of the most in mperate vituperation. With one hand extending s hat to them for charity; with the other grasping dagger to strike them to the heart. His principle of the most strocious and detestable charact. He is of the school of the Jacobins of the part Paralytics seeking by weight the school of French Revolution, seeking by every measure in l ower to kindle into fury the worst pass ltitude, and then invoking their aid to his fra crusade against the best interests of s

It certainly looks a little odd to see the Journal pporting with so much zeal now the man it had such an opinion of then. But it looks still more ddly to see it opposing Col. PRESTON, on whom t lavished the highest praise recently, and to he sidiously attacking and disapproving of his ourse while in Congress. In order to show what he Journal honestly thought of Col. PRESTON fter his last term in Congress had expired, we opy the following from its columns in March -only a few short months since. Read it. ellow-citizens, and then say if an honest man, whose judgment is not carried away by party ment, and whose conscience and freedor are still in his own keeping, can hesitate for a noment how to cast his vote on Monday next!

The Hon. Wm. Preston, late Representative of the swille district in Congress, has returned to our We do not know that he is willing to go back ongress, or even that he can do so if he is willto say, that, AS A MEMBER OF THE SE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HE HAS E DISTINGUISHED HONOR TO THE DISTREPESENTED BY HIM, AND CONTRIBUTION OF THE BEST INTERESTS OF KENCY AND THE JUDGE OF THE JUD could know, without passing some time in agton white Congress was in session, how

uch Col. Preston was estermed and admired

NFLUENCE WAS SO GREAT AS MIS; and to his personal influence he superadded that of an e ever ready, classical, tasteful, instru effective. One of the first inquiries ongress was—How will Col. Preston go?

WM. PRESTON DID NOT GAIN HIS POPUARITY IN CONGRESS BY EASY COMPLINOES Though at all times a model of the most
ightly and delightful couriesy, HE WAS FIRM
ND RESOLUTE IN HIS RESISTANCE TO IMTOPER OR DOUBTFUL APPROACHES. The ndreds of "lobby members," who were at Wash gton for the purpose of pushing favorite measures rrugh Congress, found no sterner Representative deal with than he. To an especial personal friend to any one who had particular claims on him, he stened patiently, and then acted according to his ways of the contract of the congress of the congress of the contract of the congress of th of duty, but when others appre use to urge reasons for his priate ear why he should go for or against par neasures in which they were interested

Col. Preston has unquestionably been regarded in Congress as the most prominent and promising of ill the young politicians of the West. What we have say is but a just tribute to him, and we should av it even if we knew that in one week w ced into political opposition to him

## False to their Promises.

The Know-Nothing party was formed ostens ly for the purpose of purifying the political atosphere, by nominating none but good and pure en for office, by deprecating the wild hunt for office that has characterised the politicians of the old parties, and above all by so guarding the bal lot box as to prevent the perpetration of fraude which the old parties without hesitation resorted o. How true the party has been to its promise let facts, which always speak louder than word

The hangers-on of the two old parties, with th nembers of that most odious Frankfert clique a heir head, took early possession of the party, and have so far controlled its every movement. Instead of good men being placed before the people, we ee nominated as candidates the most unscrupu ous, reckless, and broken-down old hacks, who ad become offensive to their old party friends. and whose manifold sins and transgressions renered the existence of a new party necessary. With such men seeking office it would be absurd think of an honest election, and we have good eason to believe that the Know-Nothings will. n Monday next, make more determined efforts to oll illegal votes than were ever made by either of ne old parties in their most corrupt days. Large sums of money have been raised, both in and out of the Councils, and this money is to be used for the basest and most corrupt purposes. We honestly believe that there are still enough good and rue men left to administer, on Monday next, an

mphatic and crushing rebuke to such political Old Line Whigs

There are some old line Whigs who are dis osed to oppose Col. Preston because, as they ay, he is supported by the Democrats. Such asoning is certainly very shallow. Is not Col. arshall straining every nerve to secure Demoratic votes! And is he not also supporting and ting for Democrats on the Know-Nothing ate ticket, who were as bitter in their denun iations of the Whig party as ever Gen. Pilcher as, and who now, as does Gen. Pilcher, declar hat they are still the same Democrats they always were? The Louisville Journal is now apealing to old Whigs to support Col. Marshall in reference to Col. Preston, although only a few weeks since it endorsed Col. Preston's Whiggery s follows:

principle now as he did in 1852 or in 1853. s not repudiated, nor will he repudiate, a so ciple or opinion that he then avowed. rinciple or opinion that he then avowed. He has not retracted or modified, nor will he retract or modify, one word of denunciation that he then ut ered against what was and is avowed as Demo ratic policy, or against the character of the Pieror diministration. The doctrines which he held then expresses to hold now; the measures which he diversited these hearest processes. ocated then he professes to advocate now; the inistration which he scorned then he unque nably scorns now with a scorn to which wor can scarcely do instice.

And again: He was a stern and honest Whig when he was elec ed to Congress in 1852 and 1853, and he is undoubtedly a stern and honest Whig still. We have informly, except in one or two instances, warmly most part commend itself to our approbation

We regret to learn that some of the Know-Nothings of Trimble county invited Mr. Cravens, a rampant Abolitionist, to speak at Milton last Friday. The majority would not listen The withdrawals from the Know-Nothing ouncils throughout Campbell county are very

The undersigned vouch for the correctness of the

We understand this gentleman has con-It is not to be presumed that one out of fifty of nose who withdraw from the Know-Nothing order address the citizens of Louisville on political subjects, at the Court-house, some time during e fit to make the matter public, but the numerous e present week. As his position in regard to ardsof withdrawal we see published give unmisnow-Nothingism has attracted much attention takable evidence of how the tide is setting. In or throughout the country, the following sketch of der to give our readers a slight conception of the he remarks he made in his recent speech at great dissatisfaction which exists among those who Lexington, will be read with interest. We copy joined in the Know-Nothing movement, we publish he following extracts from a few of our ex-

Come Outers.

Buena Vista Council of Know-Not ena Vista, Harrison county, Ky., and

same hostile to our independence as freemen

riots, have this day withdrawn from the order

John Micholas,
Wm. Florence,
John L. Florence,
Peter Florence,
John Henry,
John Cook,
Jas. Harrington.

We, the undersigned, take this opportunity of ssolving all connection with the Know-Nothin

We, the undersigned, citizens and once member f the Know Nothing Council, at Johnsonville, Ky. aving withdrawn ourselves from that association

g leave to state respectfully that we are no

cation with said association, and shall ber

We, the undersigned, members of the Kno

our Council, now in session at Gumlick.

J. W. Hume, Jacob Justice, T. E. Moore.

ROBT. J. CALDWELL, Esq., District Attorney for

ne Twelfth Judicial District of Louisiana, is out it

ne Ouachita Register with a card, declaring him

self no longer a member of the secret order of

The Hickman (Ky.) Argus, of the 24th instant

ays that on Monday evening, the 16th inst., the

Know-Nothing Council at Clinton, Ky., met and

THOS. H. CLARK, Esq., a lawyer by profession

nd one of the most respectable citizens of Carroll

ounty, Miss., was one of the earliest members of

e Know-Nothing order in that State, and estab

hed the first paper there to advocate Know-

othingism. He now publicly withdraws from the

rder, and publishes in the Jackson Mississippian

letter giving his reasons for joining and for with-

lrawing. We make from it the following extracts:

I have been a member of the Know-Nothing or

roization for nearly, if not quite, a year past, and, justice to my Know-Nothing friends, I must say

at no solicitations or misrepresentations vade to induce me to become a member of the

onent of slavery.

If the Know-Nothings had no hand in the election

e order in the North is but the trius

MORE WITHDRAWALS .- The following co

Dr. John Maupin, J. Knard,

Statesman of Saturday:

publish our names.

N. Todd, J. H. Maupin,

James Roberts,
Wm. Maupin,
Wm. Rubies,
Owen Todd,
J. R. Maupin,
J. D. Maupin,
J. D. Maupin,
J. D. Maupin,
J. D. Maupin,
J. Maupin,
J

The Baltimore American, one of the oldes

d ablest Whig papers in the land, is in favor o

ue Americanism, but does not swallow all the

othingism. It thus speaks of the Catholic plank

There is one blot, however, upon the platforn hich we can neither approve nor pass over in si nee. We allude to that feature which institutes

igious test, and proscribes a certain sect of Chri

ands. We are aware that his is attempted to be done
in the assumpted political aspect of Roman Cathol
ism, but the distinction is so indefinite and so cer
that to be overstepped, even if it could be clearly
rawn, in the heat of contest, that it may be safely
secreted that the effect of the article will be to intro
versity the political cases a which we have

ce into the political arena religious questions tha

ave neither a moral nor legal right there. We can

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN NORTH CAROLINA .- We

opy from the New York Herald the following

assage, which occars in a letter published under

he heading of "Our North Carolina Correspon

It is strange how many unavailable, unsuccessful and defunct politicians this strange sect has resurrectionized. All the disaffected and soured aspirants for office, of all parties, have joined Know-Nothingism, in a last expiring effort to be something—to rule or ruin the country, by sapping the very foundations of the government in its present form, by ignoring civil and religious liberty; in short, they are striving to return to the dark ages of the Inquisition, the rack, the stake, and the guillotine. But it is not here in the South that such iniquitous doct ines are to succeed, particularly in the old

orth State, where we have less gas than in ar

eligion and politics are eschewed by the sober, dis-iminating masses of North Cerolina. We have no filiation with humbugs, or their incendiary and indy appeals of ignorance, selfishness, or bigotry four kind

reshet, a little more than a month since, a cow be onging to Adam Carson, near this town, was car ied into the flume of Messrs. Austins' Oil Mill

ace which can neither be parried nor sat-

s feature of the platform, and think that it es

s. We are aware that this is attempted to be don

ous proscriptive and intolerant features of Know-

James Roberts,
Wm. Rubles,
Owen Todd,
J. R. Maupin,
J. D. Maupin,
T. J. Maupin,

f the Philadelphia platform:

N. S. Hahan,

Allen Snider, Benj. L. Hahan, Bryant Z. Murphy, Wm. Murphy, C. Franklin, J. H. Miller.

GUMLICK, Ky., June 7, 1855.

Wm. Moore.

Joan Justice, Wm. G. Allen, Jas. Daugherty, Thos. J. Chandlers.

Wm. M. Robinson,

ery question that may arise, and for

H. Simpson, John Hinds, G. W Price, J. P. Colyer

D. P. Leathers, Wm. Snider,

Jas. S. Sparrows, Payton Moore, Wm. H. Zinsley, Henry Ingreman,

Yours, &c.,

Jas. C. Moore, Edward Parson,

Thos. L. Hand,

Know-Nothings.

mpatible with our duty as citizens and

PULASKI COUNTY, July 23, 1855.

BUENA VISTA, July 13, 1855.

rom the Statesman of that place: Mr. Clay said that this was his first effort at a c speech, and nothing less than the profoun est which he felt in the great questions at issue Interest which he felt in the great questions at issue, could induce him to appear on this occasion. Never before had such extraordinary, such alarming, such novel questions been presented for the potitical consideration of the American people. His apprehensions were aroused in view of them, and he sometimes trembled for the fate of his country. The idea that this government was to be taken into the keeping of a secret, political, oath-bound organization, which set up unconstitutional test-oaths, and the members of which were bound to each other by the most terrible obligations, was to him most the most terrible obligations, was to him most alarming, and should, in his judgment, arouse thappreh. nsions of every patriotic man in the whole

ountry.

Mr. Clay denied that the platform put fort by the late Know-Nothing convention at Philadel phia, was the real platform of the party—party idid I call them, said he; no, they are not a party is any proper acceptation of the term. Parties have any proper acceptation of the term. Parties have heretofore been open, public and above board; but this is a secret, oath-bound, political organization, which is seeking after the political power of the country, by ways and means unknown to the law, and in palpable disregard of the long established usages of the people and the history of the government. It sought political power, not by open and fair means, but by secret plottings, by caballistic pass-words, by signs and crips unknown to the ass-words, by signs and grips, unknown to the rhole spirit and genius of the government.

No, said he, the true platform of this extraord ary organization is to be found in their eaths an titual. There were to be found in their oaths and ititual. There were to be found the things which hey were sworn to do and to carry out; and looking into these oaths and the ritual, he found that he in this carry out. neir objects were to strike at the citizen of fore irth, at the immigrants from other countries, birth, at the immigrants from other countries, to disfranchise, degrade and disgrace them, by depriving them not only of the right to Americanize themselves, but by cutting them off from the rights of hospitality and humanity. They also sought to disfranclise and degrade another class of our citizens, whether native-born or foreign, on account of their religious opinions, in plain violation of the Constitution of the country, and regardless of the plainest dictates of justice and humanity.

Mr. Clay said that, rather than submit any extended remarks of his own on these subjects, he had chosen to collate the expressed and authentic opinions of the old fathers of the republic; and he read extensively from the writings of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, of Quincy, and others.

He concluded his happy effort by saying that

Jefferson, of Madison, of Quincy, and others.

He concluded his happy effort by saying that though the old Whig party, with which he had always acted, was broken and dispersed, yet he appeared there as one of the old rear guard of that once powerful and great party; and in that capacity he protested against this new secret organization, as fraught with danger to his country and its liberties; and he called upon all the cld liners of the Whig party to join him in the protest.

### Ohio Know-Nothingism.

Our readers are aware that Americanism, as it riends delight in calling it, has been almost enrely absorbed in Ohio by Abolitionism. CHASE he notorious free-soiler, is the Republican Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, and Mr ooner, the chief of the Order in that State, has sued his edict commanding that all members of the Order shall vote for him. Some few of the nembers revolt, but their opposition will not rom present appearances, be of any conse nence. Mr. TAYLOR, editor of the Cincinna 'imes, and Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor ast spring, shows some fight, and in his article monstrates that there, as here, the Order i under the control of unscrupulous, schemin nen, whose only object is to secure the loave and fishes, and all of whose efforts are directed that end. He appeals to the honest member f the party to resort to outside action, in order to elieve the "Order" of the "trickery and treacher that hampers" its movements, and urges that i s the only way to contend with any hope of suc cess against "the ropes and wires as cunningly laid (by the Free-Soilers) in the councils." The Times is, and has been the most ultra Know Jothing paper in the country, and has fought the Pope with more vigor and bitterness than any ther paper we see, the Louiseille Journal alon xcepted; hence its present position is significant We hope soon to be able to congratulate the ed or upon having fully relieved himself from the dious thraldom which now controls his opinion and his action. Mr. TAYLOR gives the following as his reasons for a "reorganization:"

rickery and treachery that now hampers its y the regular forms of procedure, and retry from the underhand machinations of those rom the underhand machinations of those that the confided, der to clear the wreck of the "Order" from the enly, of all who sympathize with the Americ art—then go ahead! We are satisfied that the openly, of all who sympathize with the American leart—then go ahead! We are satisfied that this independent popular action—outside the machinery of the Order, will alone enable true Americans to scape the embarrassments that now surround them; for, be assured, that those who have already tricked that they might fetter your motion, are prepared to seem you gift if your propals under the discrete. keep you quiet, if you remain under the old routine the only way of escape is to act in townships an the hard work?—who will encounte pear the expense?—who will LEAD? et him be supported heartily.

## Who are Legal Voters.

The Constitution of Kentucky, second articl nd eighth section, defines the qualification cessary to form a legal voter, as follows, viz Every free white male citizen, of the age of twen years, who has resided in the State two xty days next preceding the election, a resident of the precinct in which he offers to vote, and he shall ote in said precinct, and not elsewhere To be a legal voter therefore, it is necessary to

A resident in the State two years, and in the recenct where offering to vote, sixty days, or A resident in the county, town or city one year. and in the precinct where offering to vote, sixty

#### days next preceding the election. Coming Out.

[From the Hawsville (Ky.) Eagle.] The undersigned citizens of Lewisburg and its vicinity, take occasion to state to the public that we were induced by invidious persuasion, to join the "Knew-Nothing organization." Among other devices, we were informed that there was nothing in the Order that interfered with our principles, and that its object, and tradered was to always and that its object, and tradered was to always to always to always to always to always to always to always. hat its object and tendency was to advance son who claims to be a freeman can be a Know-Nothin without a surreader of his rights and privilege that it is at war with the spirit of republicanism and virtually destroys the "power of the ballebox."

ous liberty. Many of us have been denoun for our withdrawal, but we care not for it. d to b FREEMEN, and to our duty as such Blackmore, ames F. Yowell, ames J. Murray, John M. Laws, J. H. Hill, W. M. S. Jackson. W. M. S. Jackson,
W. C. Squires,
Thos. M. Bowden.
Jno. G. Coggin,
S. D. Cunningham,
Thos. F. Brooks, R. M. Harvill.

ing as to permit us through the medium of t county paper, to notify all chiefs, clans, heads clans and committees of the socalled Know-Nothin party, that we have this day absolved oursely from all connection with them, and claim the priv-ege of exercising the right of freemen—voting if whom we please and at what time we please with whom we please and at what time we please, with out any PERMITS, CLEARANCES, OR

Editor Hawesvil'e Eagle: Will you be so oblig

Editor Hawesville Eagle: Having been c hrough your paper to publish my volunts frawal and denunciation of the same. I tho ns were good for going in, I know they were ming out.

Yours, &c.,

WM. I. ESTES. Lewisport District, July 25.

WINCHESTER, Ky., July 26, 1855. We, the undersigned, having become members of the Know-Nothing organization, and believing the time to be incomparable with the duty of patriotsm, have withdrawn and removed our con therewith.

derewith.

Garret Richardson,
Simpson Brook,
Simpson Trussell,
Wetley Portswo
Martin Brook.

Henry Brook.

the date of the time of Messrs. Austina Oil Mill. she was missed on the day of her disappearance and thorough search was made for her on that and everal subsequent days, without success. She had lever been known to stay away; was young and fat, and the conclusion was that she had fallen into the hands of a drover. The mill was not running. A lay or two since it was entered to reale LEXINGTON, Ky., July 30, 1855. We, the undersigned, having united with the or der of Know-Nothings, in Anderson county, and deing now satisfied that the doctrines taught by being now satisfied that the doctrines taught by them are proscriptive, anti-Republican, and at war with the principles of liberty and the spirit and genius of the American people, hereby forever dis-solve our connection with said order, and in this public manner announce our determination to cast our votes at the ensuing and every other election, y or two since it was entered to make repairs. the cow was found shut up in the flume, wasted the cow was found shut up in the flume, wasted limost to a shadaw, with scarce strength to move the body, still alive. Nourishment was given her, little at a time, and she seems now in a fair way to ecover. She had been there, as there is every eason to believe, just thirty days; as the flood had, it that time, burst into and injured the mill, and he had been lost that length of time. It seems provedible, but all the leafs indicate that the had. cording to our own opinions, independent of the cret or overt band united for the purpose of ruling hen in the exercise of the rights of suffrage.

akefield Glass,
mes Campbell,
Wm. Robinson, Wakefield Glass, James Campbell, arvived thirty days, destitute of both water and

They have absorbed the new American party did of a disease in the heart. He was accompany throughout the New England States—they have reduced it to a capitulation in Pennsylvania—they have swallowed it up at a mouthful in Ohio and Indiana—and almost everywhere else throughout the vorder so fast, that they are asking to have femilies problet. She remeaked that it was here helit, their the Kenn Northern States, excepting the State of New York, we find the Kenn Northern States, excepting the State of New York, printed, so that the blanks for names can easily be Urial Holms, William M. Worferd, J. C. Oliver, D. W. Kavanaugh, James Ripey,

Vote of Kentucky.

For convenience of reference we publish the official vote of this State for President in 1852. As the returns for Governor are received they will be ranged in the appropriate columns, thus enabling those interested to compare the present vote with the vote of 1852.

PIERCE. MOREHEAD. CLARKE

to be an electioneering and office-seeking trick ad we therefore ask an honorable dismissal fro The following are the withdrawals from Collens Yours, respectfully, HENRY HIGHFIELD. 340 527 422 629 491 612 606 680 942 turn) 410

> 57,068 53,805 We copy the following from that well-known liable and conservative Whig journal, the Philadelphia North American:

The Know-Nothing party is in a curicondition, in consequence of the proceedings of last National Convention. The Louisiana meh of the order has disavowed all connection the National Council and repudiated the Cathwith the National Council and repudiated the Cath-olic plank of its platform. The State Councils of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois have rejected the national platform, and most of them have made creeds of their own, differing essentially from the general one, not only in reference to always but eneral one, not only in reference to slavery but to ther questions. In New England and the West he secents have therefore their principles to as to neclude many classes of naturalized citizens. In some cases also the opposition to Catholies has been softened down to an opposition against all ecclesiastical despotism. In Vermont the organization has that no solicitations or misrepresentations were made to induce me to become a member of the order. I joined it not only voluntarily, but cheerfully, because I firmly believed at the time that I was assisting to lay the foundation of a party that would ultimately arrest the black tide of Abolitionism that now threatens to sweep away every right of the slave States. I believed that I was assisting to form the nucleus of a party in the South, around the Northern standard of which were clustered most, if not all the conservative and national men of the free States, and the special mission of which was to "nip i' the bud" the treasonable designs of the enriles of slavery. Let the history of the past ten months say whether my expectations have been realized. Every free State in the Union is under the undisputed control of the Know-Nothings, and in the recent elections in the North scarcely a man has been elected who is not an open and avowed opponent of slavery. State action, and denounced the national plat a. What is the exact condition of things is hiladelphia it is difficult to tell

SUFFERINGS OF THE WOUNDED BEFORE SE. stopol.-A medical officer in the camp before Sevastopol gives a dreadful account of the treatment and suffering of the wounded in the assault of the 18th. In the ward given to him he says: Believing then, as I do, that the order in th Believing then, as I do, that the order in the North is under the control of the Abobtieniets, must beg to be excused from serving any longer in their ranks. In with trawing from the order I an exercising a right that belongs to every citizen of this Republic, and I shall henceforth hold mysel I found in it fourteen wretched shaky bedsteads, as matresses stuffed with chapped straw, the resses not sown up at the sides, and sheets and kets to correspond. This was all—not a schamber utensil, not a cup, knife, fork or spoon large years (for holds) solved from all allegiance to the American party. The following we copy from the Lexington ication was handed us, a day or two since, by a spectable citizen of Madison county who vouches or the genuineness of the document. He tells us that the members of the k. n. order are withdrawng in scores, in that county, and that the list be ow might, by a little pains, have been swelled t ough to drink. During the night of the 18th the Editor Kentucky Statesman: The undersign-d citizens of Madison county, Ky., take this meth-d of making it known, that we have withdrawn from the secret political organization called Amer an, and popularly known as the Know Nothing of ter, and of which we were lately members. We liew the organization as exercising an influen-like dangerous to all fairness, honesty in politic There was no bread for them—no arrow-root, no beef tea—nothing except tea without milk! We were occupied incessantly all yesterday and the day before in dressing and operating. As soon as one man was removed from the operating table another was put on. Your medical readers will understand the frightful deficiency of stores when I mention that there are no sulints, except straight. nce and observation, we are satisfied that it is o place for a free American citizen, or one the ones, to be had, and that there are no Macintyre' to place for a free American coulden, or one that oves this great American republic. We therefore leem it our duty, as good citizens, to withdraw rom the order and to denounce it, as we now do, as an organization dangerous to the peace and liberty of this republic; and we hereby request you a publish our proper.

splints, nor any modification of them, gular splints. All these things are s most lavish profusion at Scutari. EXCITEMENT AT HAMILTON, O .- Much excit ment has been manifested at Hamilton within a day or two, on account of the alleged misconduct of the Probate Judge of Butler county. It is said that he eaticed two young girls into his office, at different times, and attempted to commit gross improprieties. One of the girls was eleven and the other twelve years of age. An indignation meeting was requested to resign his office.

There are many worthy and honorable mer elonging to the Know Nothing order here, who do not, we are satisfied, fully appreciate the weight of the obligation they are now under. According to the construction of the "overseers," the monster referred to in the above paragraph should, by management and intrigue, secure a nomination to an office of honor or trust, they recould be compelled to vote for and support him Can honest men longer permit such a repalsive yoke to remain around their necks?

A Know-Nothing Council was recently disanded in Lauderdale county, Alabama. Whereupo he Know-Nothing paper of the county said: The Council numbered about 125 members, among thom were a number of hard cases, which the nore respectable portion of the Council wished ret rid of, and as the easiest way to accomplish the without wounding their feelings and creating excident, they concluded to disband, which they did. On reading this explanation, eighty of the "hard cases" gave their names to the public, and their easons for voting to disband the order; when, lo the "hard cases" for whose feelings "the more espectable portion of the Council" had such a ender regard, were found to be some of the most spectable men in northern Alabama.

The Baltimore Patriot, an old line Whi er, but which has until recently manifest cidedly K. N. proclivities, copies approvingly the following remarks of the Poughkeepsie (N Y.) Eagle:

But if on the other hand, a plan is on foot to di ve or disband the Whig party, and put up a new g, after the old plan once followed of having par s for a day, with no common or permanent bond oppose it, and expect nothing from it but ultimate, if not immediate, defeat. We regard permanence as one of the first elements of success in any party, and that in politics as in business, continual changes are effectual preventives of succinual changes are effectual preventives of succinual changes are

TRUE AS PREACHING .- The editor of the Mad son Courier thus gives his views on a matter, which we can substantiate to the fullest extent by our editorial experience of a dozen years:-After an experience of half a dozen years we can safely say that no editor ever lost anything by an open enunciation of his principles and opinions while, on the other hand, we have seen the trim mers, those who changed with every breeze the deem popular, go out as lamps for want of oil, on after another. In politics, as in everything else i this world, "honesty is the best policy."

New York Herald thus speaks of the manner which Northern Apolitionists swallowed the Know

Horrible Tragedy at Sen-Murder of Cap Frazier, of the ship Sen Witch-Atten Suicide of the Mase, etc. BALTIMORE, July 27, 18 BALTIMORE, July 2 The bark Lapwing arrived here this rith dates from Rio Janeiro to June 21. Captaia Kelly reports the particulars of nurier committed on beard the ship Sea Wi Capt. Frazier, bound to China from New York. Sea Witch arrived at Rio on the 16 h of June,

on being boarded by the officers of customs, it was discovered that the captain had been murdered. The officers irreduced by sent for a guard, which too charge of the ship. The American Consul, accompanied by Captain Rowan, of the United State brig Bainbridge, repaired on hond, and the memory all the irreduced by the control of the co ere all put in irons. An examination was instituted, and from the evi dence adding the state of the light of the 5th of June, between 12 and 4 o'clock, the first mate, who had charge of the deck, went to the room occupied by the ship's surgeon, Dr. Brolasky, and hurriedly requested him to get up, saying he believed the captain was murdered. The doctor entered the captain's anartment and found him entered the captain's apartment and found him bathed in blood. He immediately gave the alarm, bathed in blood. He immediately gave the alarm, when the watch on deck came down and assisted him to raise the captain. On the examination of the captain's wounds it was discovered that his skull had been fractured by three distinct blows, and that the skull was absolutely driven in on the brain.

The captain died the next duy, and his body was placed in a hogshead of spirits to be preserved. The doctor then insisted on going into Rio, the ship being then nine hundred miles distant, and it being the nearest port. The mate wished to keep off, but the doctor told him that he suspected him as being the murderer, and that if he manifested the slightest symptom of treachery he would shoot him. The conduct of the dector overawed the mate, and he put into Rio. On examining the apartment of the mate, a marlinspike was found corresponding with the wound given. A deep indentation in the wood of the cabin, just above the captain's head, was also discovered, to which the marlinspike also corresponded.

onded.

On the examination being concluded, the Consul ordered the first mate, Sylvanus W. Spencer, to be prested and placed in Irons. Previous to being asken ashore he requested leave to dress bimself, when he drew a knife and stabbed himself in the eft breast, but the wound he inflicted upon himself was very slight. was very slight.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET .- The New York

Tribune of Friday says: The price of cattle did not advance yesterday, notwitistanding the management by which there were 600 bullocks less in market than the week before. The best buyers got their cattle at equal to 101 cents a pound for the meat, and equal to 10½ cents a pound for the meat, and agre t many bullocks of fair retailing quality sold for 10 cents, while common to inferior went at 9½ cents, 9 cents, 8½ cents, and some at 9 cents. It was estimated by the salesman of a drove of very handsome three year old Kentucky Durhams, that were rated by the owner at 9 cwt. and would really average 7½ cwt., that they would not sell for \$90 each. The choice of a hundred sold for \$90 each, which was called by buyer and seller 11 cents per pound. We repeat the day of high prices for beef has gone by. The pastures are rich, and corn is growing beyond conception. The price of cattle must come down. In another place the same many save.

In another place the same paper says : The best, or at any rate the handse attle in market to-day, are owned by Frank Ford, and sold by Wm. H. Helden. They are all, we believe, three year old Durhams, 60 of them fed by Wm. Bucknor, of Bourbon county, and 30 by Isaac Cunningham, of Clarke county.

The owner estimates them at 8 cwt.; the salesowner estimates them at 8 cwt.; the sales nan does not anticipate over \$80 average. Six of he best sold to Jas. Reed at \$90, which is 11 cents. This drove is only one week yesterday from the

The Crops in Europe.

[Correspondence of the New York Thbune.]

Paris, Thursday, July 5, 1855.

As I hear vague reports of indifferent harvest prospects in this or that quarter, let me say that, having traveled pretty extensively of late, I feel satisfied that the wheat crops of Europe for 1855 will be a full average, while that of hay (already for the most part secured) will exceed the usual yield. I think I never saw potatoes more thrifty and vigorous than those of France and Switzerland now appear wherever they are not stiffed by the insane practice of close planting, which is too common. Nearly every variety of vegetables is also looking well. The weather is variable, but generally dry and cool—and I know not what could be better for the maturing grain. Rye (now nearly ripe) looks well naturing grain. Rye (now nearly ripe) looks well a Switzerland, but not so well in France; oats aw late, but generally of a good color; Indian corn is often yellow and slender; but neither this nor rye is extensively grown in the sections I have traversed. Theogreat staples are grass, wheat and potatoes, and all these in the main promise well. I am assured that the prospect is equally good throughout Germany.

ALLEGED CRURL PUNISHMENT MISTRESS.—The usually quiet city of Newburyport was the scene of some excitement yesterday, in consequence of the alleged cruel punishment, at one of the schools of that city, of Catherine Badger, a girl of ten years, daughter of Mr.
John Badger, by Miss Harriet T. De Ford, her
teacher. The child for speaking out in school was
called forward and punished with a ruler, the blows
being received upon the wrists. It was afterwards
found that in consequence of these blows one of her
hands has become powerless, and although excessed. affair was laid before the sch

to refused to accept the resignation of Miss De-rd, but dismissed her. She was taken before the blice Court, yesterday, and held in \$500 for exam-tion hereafter. ation nereatter.

A similar case occurred there a few days since, boy named George H. Plumer, son of Richard umer, was beaten, as is all ged, unjustifiably. The teacher named Catherine Shaw, was, however, ustained by the school committee. She is und

conds to appear for trial hereafter. A public meeting to consider the subject of schools and school fiscipline is to be held here this evening.—Boston Traveler, July 24th. FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES. - St. John

ess. It is used with a span of horses, and its perations are equal to the joint labors of ten men. 14 wounded men, and not one of whom was able to move. Each ward was the same. The constant cry of the wounded was for water. We had nothing to give it them in. Old tin cases that had contained preserved meats were eagerly sought for, but out of these they could not drink, except by a most painful effort, as of course, they had to be raised up in bed. Well, sir, during the whole of that day the wounded had nothing to gar and not that day the wounded had nothing to gar and not that day the wounded had nothing to gar and not that day the wounded had nothing to gar a speciation of a bountiful harvest.

Hazzard's Gazette remarks that the weather for Hazzard's Gazette remarks that the weather for

> The Halifax papers state that mackerel are selling: one penny per dozen. The salmen fishermen have had but poor success STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING — Miraculous Es-ape.—A son of Mrs. Hogan, of Logan county, wa truck by lightuing on Sunday last under circum tances of an extraordinary kind. He was standing with his hand on the latch of a gate s

> ing with his hand on the laich of a gate swung be tween two trees, when the gate was torn from its hiuges, and the trees shivered into a thousand pieces-by a stroke of lightning. The boy was knocked down, his hat torn into atoms, and all the hair burned from the right side of his head. The elec-trical current passed down his right cheek, along his body and left leg, burning and searing the skin. When taken up no indication of life could be dis-covered; but hy a constant availant or could be when taken up no indication of life could be dis-covered; but by a constant application of cold wa-ter to his head for several hours, he began to re-vive. The affasion was continued until he was per-fectly restored to consciousness. He had a distinct-remembrance of the whole affair.
>
> The means of his restoration deserves the con-sideration of every thoughtful man. Is cold water the best remedy for an electrical shock? the best remedy for an electrical shoe Elkton Banner.

Baxw's Liquon Cass.—We stated yesterday that Col. Drew had been tried and acquitted on a charge of violating the Liquor Law. The charge was that the Col., as keeper of a hotel, had placed case was this: Capt. Shirley, President of Mail boat Company, was at Col. Drew's Pav where he met Mr. Archer—a stranger also and a Mail boat Company, was at Col. Drew's Pavilion, where he met Mr. Archer—a stranger also and guest of the Pavilion—and Capt. Shirley had brought to his table a bottle of Catawba wine. At the same table there was a common informer—Samuel P. Woolsey—who was enjoying the hospitality of Col. Drew free of charge, and by invitation of the Col. This Woolsey filled a complaint against Col. Drew, although he could not swear positively that it was wine that was in the bottle, and on this complaint Col. Drew was arraigned before a justice of this city, but he took a change of venue to Knight township, where he was tried by a jury of his countrymen and acquitted.—Evansville Enquirer untrymen and acquitted .- Evansville Enquirer Sale of Free Necroes.—On Monday last the first day of the July term of Fraquier County Court, two negro men, who had been freed about a year ago, were sold, in compliance with a previous order

contrary to law.

These negroes were emancipated by the will of
John Edmonds, deceased, formerly of Culpopper
county, with the condition that they should first
serve Joseph Horner, of Warrenton, for the term
of twenty years. After gaining their freedom, they
went to the District of Columbia. Having become,
tired of the success of such freedom as they there
found, they voluntarily returned and asked to be
sold as slaves—for their privilege of remaining in
the Commonwealth.—Virginia Sentinel. contrary to law.

ELOPEMENT.-Miss Lizzie Vanco, a young lady a her mother's family, came with a vehicle to car

We understand that the next annual se n Popery, before the General Assembly of Con-necticut, is to be preached by Rev. Geo. D. Pren-tice, of Louisville—to be followed by a moving ex-horitation from Gen. M.Pilcher. Oh,

Who would have thought, a few years since, that Prentice and Piloher would ever take to divinity, and, cheek by jowl, start in hot chase to run down the Pope?—Bardstown Gazette.

The Methodists of Canada West, at their nte meeting, made two important changes in their hurch policy. They have consented to extend the period of a minister's residence on a circuit from period of a minister's restance of a circuit from two to five years, in any case where a request to that effect emanates from a quarterly meeting of the circuit. They have also consented to admit an equal representation of clerical and lay members at the annual district meeting of the convention.

In the fourth district the K. N.'s. are leaving the-

pocket. She remarked that it was her habit—that we find the Know-Nothings playing second fiddle, it kept her mind steady at her devotions, for where and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and acting as tide waiters, to the Seward Holy Allistic and the seward Holy

blue grass pastures, by cars all the way, via Buffalo and Albany.

the last week has been everything that man and the gardener could wish, and shows that it has been benefited by

ther mother's tankly, cance with a venicle to carry beer home, as he said, at the request of her mother. But, instead of returning home, they went to Nash-ville and were married. It was entirely unexpected, no one knew he had left Clarksville. The denounce-ment fell with a crushing weight of grief on her food mather.

"While the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return."

Walpole, seventy-two years of age, paid a visit to he Boston Athengum, and while in the picture railery suddenly fell forward and instantaneously it d of a disease in the heart. He was accompany-

OUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, PUBLISHED BY

W. N. HALDEMAN. Know-Nothingism not Americanism.

We have heretofore demonstrated that Know-Nothingism as now constituted is a very differout thing from Americanism, and every day only serves more fully to satisfy us that no true Amer can be such and at the same time wear Know-Nothing shackles. Mr. S. F. J. Trabue the earliest and most consistent Native American can in the State, in some of his recent speeches has boldly proclaimed that Sam's Naivism is a counterfeit of the genuine a ticle, and unworthy of the support of any sincere Native American. In a late speech at Georgetown, Mr.

Trabue thus spoke of the secrecy of the order: It was, he said, Anti-American, incompatible with epublican principles—and that the immortal Wash-agton had thus pronounced secret political societies a a letter written to Mr. Madison, dated 16th Dec., in a letter written to Mr. Madison, dated 16th Dec., 178°, and with his own hand struck out every line, sentence and clause and word which had even a political tendency from the secret society of Cincinnati which had been established at the disbanding of the American army at Abnapolis in 1783, the principle object of which society, in the language of Washington, was to "create a fund for the relief of such indigent officers, their widows and descendof such indepent officers, their widows and descent-ents as were fit objects for such support and for whom no provision had been made by the public." He (Trabue) also said "that the secret councils were the very things gloried in by the old broken down political hacks and tricksters of every grade and hue fr m every party, who had meanly crept into

That therein they could (unseen by the world) plot, concoct and devise schemes for blackening the character of bonorable men, as well as schemes of any other kind and character congenial to their natmal rottenness, which an indignant outraged people, if fully advised would crush beneath their feet. That the whole thing was a blight and a 
curse to true Native Americansm. That the 
Know-Nothing machine had worked the most complete organization of the Abolition party ever 
known to the history of the country, by which 126 
Abolitionists held their seats in the American Concress, and who would every man of them yote for ess, and who would, every man of them vote for Seward for President, should the election go

r next President. In speaking of their oaths, Mr. Trabue was paricularly severe. He said "they were as bitter as gall and as bot as hell—as vindictive and proscriptive as the unseen spirits of the infernal regions could wish them. That they were borrowed from the society of the Jesuits, established in the year 1540 by Ignatius Loyola, that it was a sin and a shame for true native Americanism to be thus prostituted. It needed neither secrecy nor oaths for its defense. An open, bold, manly discussion and thorough understanding of its principles were all that was required to sweep the nation from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

### Why the Change?

When Col. Preston was a candidate for Congress, in 1852 and 1853, he had no more earnes or efficient a supporter than our long time friend, the editor of the Shelby News. Now, however, the News is so bitter against him, so unfair, so unjust, so illiberal, and so malignant in its attacks upon him, that we are constrained to believe that the editor is either sick or absent, and is some injudicious friend is temporarily at the helm, who doubtless thinks he is doing things up brown. Col. Preston is precisely the same man now he was when he was so carnestly supported, only a short time ago, by the News. In his political principles there has not been a shade of variation. He was opposed to Know-Nothingism then as much as he is now; for his speeches on the subject, in the Constitutional Convention, are on record. He is the same true, consistent, high-minded and high-souled gentleman now that he was when the News was so loudly and enthusiastically shouting Hosannas to his praise. The following suggestions from a contemporary are to the point. In referring to the time of

Col. P.'s candidacy two years ago, it says: Col. Preston was then a man worthy of any one coi, Preson was then a man worthy of any one's support. Why is he not just as proper a person for the people's suffrages now? Simply because he refused to become a Knew-Nothing. Charges of corruption and bribery are heaped upon him now by the very men who would have fumed with indignation at the bare thought of his using money to buy votes in his former canvasses. Verily, times do change. We think, however, that consistency do change. We think, however, that consistenc; on the part of Col. Preston's old friends should de on the part of Col. Preston's old friends should de-ter them from making charges against him, such as our neighbor prefers; for if Col. Preston was such an honest and honorable man two years ago, he can hardly be the corrupt villain and venal dema-gogue they would now make him out, for no other reason than his opposition to the Know-Nothings. Consistency is a jewel.

me heads this paragraph, has created quite a ong Sarsaparilla men of the country. The high reputation of his medicine, its invalua red, is attested by testimonials of the best ruggists in the West, and especially the most reliable in our own city. His Sarsaparilla, while benefitting the human race, will insure him a large fortune

Mr. Hurley has long resided here, and for a number of years been an active business man, and it can be said with strict justice, that no one in the community bears a higher character for punctuality, courtesy, probity, and honor, in his business relations. He deserves success, and we have no question he will attain his most san-

CATCHING INSPIRATION .- The editor of the Journal paid a visit a few evenings since to some of the Know-Nothing Councils in the upper part of the city. While at the Second Ward Council he was called upon for a speech, but, modest man as he is, begged to be excused, remarking that he was no speaker, that he had come among them merely for the purpose of "catching inspiration," and that he had "coch't" it, as they would see by reading his paper in the morning, and after "cusamid much applause. We think he must have back" the inspiration a little, as it certainly ha not yet developed itself through the columns of

CHOLERA IN THE LUNATIC ASYLUM .- A short time ago the Lexington Observer and Reports unced the fact that the cholera had entirely disappeared from that city; but since that time it has reappeared at the Lunatic Asylum in a very malignant form; and during the las did in '33 and '49. Of course there a few excep-

Goshen Academy. - This academy, located at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky., fourteen milcs from Louisville, under the superintendence of Rev. B. H. M'Cown, commences its next regular term on the 31 of September. Those who have an acquaintance with the institution need no astrance of its effectiveness. Mr. M'Cown has a reputation as a principal and teacher which is red by few persons, and his assistants have the highest commendations. Mons. Arnaud, a gentleman of reputation is the teacher of French. rawing, and book-keeping. Those whose sons, daughters, or wards is to educate should interest themselves in the Goshen Academy.

when the people will consent to be governed by such wily, scheming and unscrupulous political nest masses to rise in their might, and declare they will no longer be the abject slaves of party, and that the days of old broken-down politician are numbered in glorious old Kentucky, the land of brave men and beautiful women?

I. O. O. F .- STATISTICS OF THE ORDER II ENTUCKY .- During the year ending June 30th. 1855, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows report a membership of 5,556. The aggregate ount of receipts for the year was \$41,947, of which there was spent:

The American Party.

There is no demand whatever for a great national movement against the Catholic Church. The recent excitement in the country has been, in the main, the result of a corrupt movement of unprincipled politicians, to excite the Protestant feeling of the people, and to ride into power upon the tide. They have run foul of the great maxim which they have so conspicuously set forward among their principles, as if for the purpose of exposing the profligacy of the whole movement, by violating in practice what they praise in theory. It is absurd

their principles, as if for the purpose of exposing the profligacy of the whole movement, by violating in practice what they praise in theory. It is absurd to deny, that making the mere religious sentiments of a man the reason for refusing to vote for him, is a violation of the great principle of religious liberty. It is allowing a principle of discriminating the political aspect of a vote to be sound and just, which would be wicked and unprincipled if embodied in a law. If our neighbors make their dislike to our Presbyterian sentiments the ground of their refusing to vote for us, it is perfectly useless to disguise that we are under political responsibility for religious opinions—that quead hoc, we are suffering for them. The objectionable feature in this view of the case is, making religious opinion, unattended by any viciousness of action growing out of it, a ground for a universal discrimination in political affairs, affecting permanently large masses of citizens. This is our first and great objection to the American or Know-Nothing party: it is violating the principle Row-Nothing party: it is violating the principle of religious liberty, which it professes to con-serve; and has adopted a construction of that prin-ciple which strips it of all practical force, leaving it a dead letter in the statute book, and abandon-ing its control over the political action of the people.

ople. We object again to a political movement again We object again to a political movement agains the Catholic Church, because there is no necessit for it, if the American people will properly emplothe legitimate agencies of opposition which are it beir power. The simple and sufficient condition of the preservation of the Republic from the arts of Romanism is the full and efficient support of the Protestant Church—the complete and animate maintenance of the domestic missionary enterprise of the various Protestant denorganisations. This of the various Protestant denominations. This is the great conservative element of our political system—to sustain and vivily it with the vigorous energy which it ought to possess—and it need not be feared that any of the great social or political interests that are conditioned upon it will ever come to harm. It is the only—not less than the only—legitimate power, which can be effectively employed to restrain Popery and maintain the institutions of our government. All persecution, no matter how disguised in form or limited in extent, will invite to the benefit of the body enduring it. The policy, then, of restraining Popery by political disabilities inflicted upon the individual Catholic, is suicidal in the extreme. It will concentrate and intensify the attachment of its members and render them more and more; unapproachable by Protestant instruction. f the various Protestant denominations.

attachment of its members and render them mor and more; junapproachable by Protestant instruction. It will create sympathy, and thus open wide the door to proselytism, and it will put the Church it an attitude far more attractive as the victim of at unjustifiable crusade than it is at all entitled to as sume from its intrinsic charms. How long is the world to be learning the lesson and never coming to the knowledge of the truth, that all means but research levels at effect the equipment of men coll

to the knowledge of the truth, that all means because in reason and love to affect the opinions of men, on result in strengthening attachment to their origin convictions? The principle of this opposition Popery is vicious, and the more completely it carried into effect, the more disastrous will be it carried into effect, the more disastrous will be tresult. The more complete the political victor over Popery, the more it will be benefitted. To only effective—as it is the only lawful, general, and the programment agency of composition to the Poni-

Church—is the true Protestant Church of Christ under its various forms. We have no right to complain of the inefficiency of a means until we have employed it and fully tested all its capacities. Let the people of the United States double their support of the great domestic missionary work, and they may safely abandon all political agitations against the Catholic Church.

We object again to the American party, that it is condensing the Catholic and Foreign element in our population into a political body, distinct from the mass of our citizens, armed with all their power to do mischief, and animated by all that hostility which is natural to men suffering under an ostracism of their religion and birth, provoked by an attempt to diminish their full equality with other citizens. Now what does Know-Nothingism propose to do for the remedy of this cyil which it has exezens. Now what does Know-Nothingism propose to do for the remedy of this evil which it has created? It only proposes to render Catholic and for eign citizens incligible to office. It leaves them the power to vote, and right of unlimited emigration in the future—the two great means of mischief, they are pleased to use them. There can be no remedy for the Pope's control over the Catholic vote except in taking away the elective franchise altegether. Now it is, to say the least of it, the most monly and honest noise, to nobibilit the entry.

which are assumed to be essential to defence agai them. Indeed, the inference of the Know-Noth creed, on both the issues it has raised, is a logi creed, on both the issues it has raised, is a logic and a practical blunder from its own premises. I assumes in the strongest sense of an existing fac not as a logical inference from the Catholic cree the absolute incompatibility of the Catholic Churc and the free institutions of this country.

ference from the premise as they construe it is, the the Catholic Church ought not to be tolerated; all. On the other issue the premise is that the eign element in our population is dangerous to the government; the inference is, the reduction of a particular than the control of the control ne prohibition of all emigration for the future.

the effort at reform has created in its progres Nothing short of a far more effective diminution the common rights of citizenship than has yet dare to assume the shape of a public proposition, we meet the ends which the American party are seeing to accomphish. It is absurd to admit lary classes of men to all the common rights of citizes ship, except one, and that by no necans the mo important one. If there is a reason why the should be deprived of one, they should be deprived of of all. If it is right to allow them to vote, it right to allow them to vote, it right to allow them to vote, it of the correlative of the correlative of the other. Any argument which would prove a m disqualified for office, would prove him disqualifit to vote. There may be special reasons why partic o vote. There may be special reasons why par lar offices, involving the representation of the national character, as well as the national policy should be exclusively occupied by native-born citizens; but this is very different in nature, and preceeds upon a wholly different principle of politics wisdom, from the universal declaration of incligibility to all offices among large masses of citizens. That eligibility attaches as an incident, or inhere among the mass of the common rights of citizenship; and it is absurd to admit the citizenship is general and deny this single capacity which it in volves.

ave embodied in their order. If ever any principle was at war with the foundation of the Ameri ile was at war with the foundation of the Americ tepublic, it is a principle of a secret, cath-bon rganization of political parties. It is unnecessal angerous, hostile to the fundamental maxima epublican liberty, and, in its existing aspect, noralizing in a high degree. It strikes at the reat fundamental maxim of the government—tatelligence of the people—an essential element epublican liberty. What matters it how much republican liberty. What matters it how much in telligence the people may have, if political men wis conceal from them the elements upon which to employ that intelligence, in the foundation of an opin ion and the adoption of a policy? The duties of man are correlative. If it is the duty of the people to require knowledge of any party claiming their suffrages, before they endorse them, it is the duty of that party to give it. No party has the right to retire into the dark, bind itself to secrecy under oath profeld what they belose and conceal what they tire into the cark, bind itself to secrecy under oam unfold what they please and conceal what they please from the people; nor have the people the shadow of moral right to give their sanction to that of the propriety of which they are not informed. Moreover, this principle of organization will prove utterly subversive of the constitution of the United States, by placing the legislation of Congress in the hands of an irresponsible association of rress in the hands of an irresponsible association its members; in a body totally unknown to the attution, distinct from Congress itself, exist

aiming at, no one can tell what tell where—siming at, no one can tell what. It principle of a party organization, which, by manding the unlimited submission of the minorit the majority, annihilates the balance-power of the majority, annihilates the balance-power of a parliamentary opposition, and all the advantages that belong to it. It extinguishes the personal in-dependence of the voter, destroys the jurisdiction of conscience over the political conduct, and makes it a condition to the preservation of his integrity, if a voter should happen to scruple a measure or a man proposed by the order, that he absolutely abandon the pearly extensible.

ubs of the foreigners of the West are wholy jed; and the whole political destinies of the couple; and the whole political destinies of the couple as the controlled by secret, eath-bound organous—a hybrid mixture of Masonry and a poliucus, with all good in either spoiled by the nection. Can any man in the nation contempich a prospect—the legitimate result of the price of organization adopted by the Know-Not the without emotions of alarm amounting.

abonimable in any other.

We have only to add, that if the Nationality, the Federal Union, and the Protestant Civilization of this country are dependent upon the conservation of this new political combination, its past acts indicate most fearfully that gloomy times are ahead.

The number of brothers relieved was 464. The number of widowed families relieved 765. The number of widowed families with the number of widowed families and widowed families of the number of widowed families with the subject of the number of widowed families with the subject of the stockholders of th

FEARFUL COLLISION. Steamer Kentucky Home Sunk. FOUR LIVES LOST.

Scenes and Incidents. We report to-day another disastrous steamboat ac-cident on the Ohio river. From passengers and the officers of the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line packet, Telegraph No. 3, we obtain the following

Last night about 8 o'clock (July 30th) the stear instruction and the control of the streamer instruction of the streamer and down from Pittsburgh to Louisville, came atto collision with the steamer Telegraph No. 3, ppposite Sugar Creek, about five miles above Warwy, Ky., and five minutes after sunk in twenty

raph coming up on the Indiana side of the river, the channel usually followed by up-river steams. The whistle of the Telegraph was sounded vice distinctly, as soon as the Kentucky Home was ending calamity.

It was said that the whistle of the Kentucky

on board the former steamer.

The bow of the Telegraph struck about the forward hatch of the Kentucky Home, and went crashing through her timbers, breaking a large hole, through which the water poured, sinking her with fearful rapidity.

The consternation on board the ill-fated steame The consicration on board the ill-fated steamer was indiscribable. Her passengers, fortunately but lew in number, totally unprepared for the fearful accident, had not time to escape from the sinking reat, and many of them were precipitated into the vater. The officers and passengers of the Telegraph, however, hurried to the rescue, and by great exertions succeeded in saving all on board, it is hought, with one exception.

Among the passengers were four mothers with insant children, four of whom were rescued from the vater. One lady was rescued with four of her children clining to her examents, while she grasned a

rope, one end of which was attached to the sinking boat, the other floating in the water. But for this fortunate circumstance it is probable that the whole family would have sunk into a watery grave. The appeals of the children to their mother to "save them from drowning," are described as distressing the extreme.

The passengers lost most of their baggage and money, and some of them who had relieved them selves of the principal portion of their clothing to scape the oppressive heat of the weather, were

PROCEEDINGS ON BOARD THE TELEGRAPH NO. 3. The Telegraph No. 3 was rounded to as soon as The telegraph No. 3 was rounded to as soon as possible efforts were made to save life. Capt. John Wilson, clerk of the boat, displayed praiseworthy courage, and was nobly assisted by his brother officers, who did not leave the scene until all that was possible, under the circumstances, was done. The officers of the Telegraph generously offered to donate clothes and money to passengers, who required them. They also

graph generously offered to donate clothes and moacy to passengers who required them. They also
roffered free passage to this city to all desirous of
vailing themselves of the opportunity, and to conrey them to-day to Louisville.

About nine o'clock a meeting of the passengers of
the Telegraph was convened in her cabin, and organized by the selection of W. C. Carr, Esq., of Memphits, as Chairman, and the appointment of J. B.
Sheridan, Esq., of Louisville, as Secretary.

It was then proposed that subscriptions be taken
up for the benefit of the sufferers, and in accordance
with a resolution. Messrs. Carr and Sheridan were

dected and distributed properly, besides ladies' debildren's clothing, which were freely donated and children's clothing, which were freely donated by lady passengers of the Telegraph.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Messrs. Carr and Sheridan, for their humane efforts, and to Capt. John Wilson, chief clerk of the Telegraph, and the remainder of her officers and crew, for their exertions in behalf of the sufterers.

The Kentucky Home belonged to Captains Reed and Mellen, of Pittsburg She was a new stern-wheeler 155 feet in length, built for a low water Louisville and Pittsburg packet, worth about \$18,000 and was on her second trip. We understand that she was insured for \$12,000 at Pittsburg. At the time of the accident she had on board but few passengers, and about 150 tons of freight, loaded chiefly at Pittsburg. She left this port yesterday afternoon for Louisville.

MISFORTUNES NEVER COME SINGLY.

MISFORTUNES NEVER COME SINGLY. We sincerely sympathise with Capt. Reed, of the centucky Home, as this is the second serious mistorner that has befallen him within a year. It will be smembered that the steamer Forrester, belonging o him, was totally destroyed by fire, while lying at ne New Richmond landing about this time last year, the was then under charter by the New Richmond Packet Company. Being a man of energy and re-ources, however, he will doubtless soon recuperate and again make his appearance at our landing.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. Since writing the above, Mr. James Mellen, chief erk of the Kentucky Home, who now lies sick at he Spencer House, has furnished the following adraight down the river at the time of the accident, d that the Telegraph was crossing near the mide of the river. Passengers disagree in their statemats respecting the collision, and the precise truth

The entire bow of the boat was crushed, and it is

(From the Cincinnati Daily Times TERRIBLE CASUALTY ON THE

Steam-pipe Explosion on the Lancaster. FIVE LIVES SACRIFICED! TWO PERSONS MISSING

Names of the Dead.

We are compelled to chronicle another fearful and nelancholy steamboat disaster. The New Richmond and Neville packet Lancaster, commanded by lapt. Conner, and owned by Capt. David Gibson, if New Richmond, exploded a branch of one of her nain steam pipes at about 10 o'clock last night, when lying at the Steptoe (Ky.) landing, and horibly scalded five persons, three of whom are known to be dead, and the other two are pronounced morally wounded. Two others are likewise said to be nissing.

The steamer Lancaster lett the Cincinnati landing resterday evening with a heavy cargo of corn, for Neville, taking up a number of extra hands—Irish aborers—to assist in discharging her freight, to enable her to make her regular time. She made a anding at Steptoe, Ky., about one mile above Voscow, and about thirty miles above this city, for the carpose of receiving additional freight.

At about ten o'clock at night, while the hands were busilty camp oved carrying freight on board as were busily emp oyed carrying freight on board, a branch of one of the steampipes suddenly burst, and scattered fearful destruction among them. The report is said to have been like that of a seavy cannon. The steam swept through the engine room, and round the boilers in a dense volume, our tibly scalding five men who were in the immeter steam is a season of the steam season. ate vicinity of the engines, and sweeping over rd it is supposed two others who were standing

The Ohlo No. 2 soon after hoveln sight, and being dignalled, rounded to and took on board the wounded and conveyed two of them to Moscow, where medical assistance was procured. The other three were conveyed to this city. Two of them expired before reaching the landing, and the third died soon after reaching his home on Waterstreet.

NAMES OF THE DEAD. The following are the names of the three deceas-a brought to this city: James Kennery, Irish la-orer. He leaves a wife, but no children. James

at no children.

We were unable to obtain the names of the two
ounded men left at Moscow, but are informed that
ne of them, an American, resides at or near Mosow, Ohio. It is said that he was mortally wourded.

To their credit be it said some few-and we say it regretfully there are but precious few of the kind-of the Indiana Know Nothings, uterly refuse to be transferred to the Abolitionists. The Greencastle Banner thus speaks out its in-

We have but few words to say relative to the action of the State Council. We regret very much the course they have taken, and cannot think they represented the will of the party in the State. What right had they to absolve the party from all connection with the National Council? They assumed a responsibility of which they had no rights. Are they not more guilty than the men that tore lown the time-honored Compromise line? One party violated the thrice-plighted pledge of the Nation, while the other has sold out, "lock, stock and barrel," that which they had sworn to defend, with "hands joined in token of that fraternal affection which should ever bind together the States of this Union." What now has become of our boasted organization, modeled after the constitution of the United States, and co-extensive with the confederacy? What now has become of those pledges we made to stand by the Union at every hazard, and that we would not countenance or encourage any attempt that would threaten its injury or weaken

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIER. SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

HALIFAX, August 1, P. M .- The steamship Asia reached ber wharf last night, notwithstanding the rain and thick weather, with Liverpool dates to the Advices from the scat of war embrace no move-

The most importance.

The most importance event in Parliament during the week has been the rejection of a motion by Mr. Roebuck for a censure of the government, which sustains the Palmerston Ministry.

The motion was defeated by a ministry of 100. defeated by a majority of 160.

The latest report from London mentions a rumo The latest report from London mentions a rumor that Lord John Russell was to be succeeded by Sir William Molesworth as Colonial Secretary.

The most important event of the week has been the rejection by Parliament of Roebuck's motion ocensure upon the government. The Palmerston Ministry consequently still lives.

Before Sevastopol there is nothing of importance, except formidable propositions for an assault. Two

except formidable preparations for an assault. Two or three small sorties had taken place and were repulsed.

The Turks and Sardinians have returned from Burder to Balaklava, where another secret expedition is preparing, perhaps for Odessa.

The Turks are besenging Kars. In Asia they are hard pressed as the same transfer. ard pressed.

Denmark refuses to abolish the Sound dues.

The general aspect of the war is not encouraging the Allies. There have been, however, some sight successes.

Three sorties were made upon the French from Malakoff Tower, on the right of the 15th, and all repulsed. Sorties were made against the English on the 8th, which were also repulsed. On the night of the 18th a sortie was made from the batteries of the Carcening Bay, which was vigorously repulsed. The Russian ships were beginning to suffer from the French batteries at Quarantine Bay.

The report that Gortschakoff has received large reinforcements is fully confirmed.

A Black Sea expedition is being fitted out—destination unknown, but supposed to be against Odessa or to relieve the Turks who are hard pressed in Asia.

n Asia.

The Russisn army had invested Kars. Another

The Russish army had invested Kars. Another detachment had advanced upon Kutari, and more were hard pressing the Turks in Batoen. The Russians were bringing their seige guns.

The situation of the Turkish force was considered critical, as the Russians hold the roads to Enzerount in the Principalities.

The reduction of the Austrian forces continues.

BALTIC.—The British ships of war are reconnottering approaches to Abo. ering approaches to Abo.

The Russisn official Journal of July 3d complains

The Russian official Journal of July 3d complains that 6 English boats, under a flag of truce; entered the harbor of Kauma and plundered the shipping until they were driven off by a sharp fire from the shore.

Germany.—The government of Austria has adressed a circular to the German Diet, strongly dressed a circular to the German Diet, strongly favoring peace and threatening to hold the principalities while hostilities continue. She asks, moreover, the Germanic confederation to maintain its present attitude. The Diet replied that circumstances do not call for fresh measures, and it does not contemplate extending its obligations or engagements.

gagements.
England.—Parliamentary business unimportant, Except the vote on Roebuck's motion.
It is reported that Sir Benj. Hall will be appointed commissioner of public works, and Sir Juo. Shelley president of the board of health.

France.—Advices from France are wholly unim

SPAIN.—Don Esculente has been appointed Min-The rupture between Rome and Spain is con The rupture between Rome and Spain is com-clete, in consequence of the church property bill. The Black Warrior dispute had been definitely settled by the allowance of an indemnity of one million reubles. Mazzina publishes a letter in the Geneva papers warning the Italians against Bonapartist intrigues. GERMANY.—Most of the small German states are openaring to disarm.

GERMANY.—aost of the Small defined are reparing to disarm.

The resignation of the Hanoverian cabinet is iourly expected.

Prussia.—Dissensions are said to be still exist-PRUSSIA.—Dissensions are said to be said exis-ig between the Czar and Constantinople.

It is reported that the Prince of Prussia is about o proceed to St. Petersburg to act as Mediator.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—New Orleans papers of Flursday are received, which give details of a month arer from Mexico.

Mr. Gadsden had quarreled with the Mexican Min-ster of Foreign Affairs.

The news from the revolutionists is contradictory

Gov. Reeder. Washington, Aug. 1, P. M.—It is expected that WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, P. M.—It is expected that the letter of dismissal, and other documents relative to the removal of Gov. Reeder, will be given to the public. The cause of his dismissal is traceable to certain transactions of the Governor in Indian lands, his connection with which he failed to explain to the satisfaction of the Executive.

John Wilson, Ex-Commissioner of the Land Office, has been elected Agent of the National Monument Association nent Association.

Judge Menot entered upon his duties as Commis-

sioner of the Land Office this morning.

Col. Wheeler, our Minister to Nicarague, and
Col. Fremont, are here. Norfolk, Va., July 31.—The Yellow Fever con-inues its ravages in this city. Twenty cases oc-urred to-day, and four deaths. In Portsmouth here have been sixty-eight cases and twenty-six

ants removed.

The United States Frigate Potomac sailed Sat-The Constellation dropped down to the naval an-Affidavit from one of Mr. Wheeler's Slaves. NEW YORK, August 1, M.—The papers of this morning contain an affidavit from Jane Johnson, one of Mr. Wheel: r's slaves, recently abducted at Philidelphia, stating that she always wished to be free, and meant to be whenever she came North; that she made the first overtures to some colored woman at Bloodgood's Hotel, who finally assisted her, and that no force was used against cer will that she had no force was used against cer will that she had to that no force was used against her will; that she

ow comfortable and happy, and would rather than return to slavery. Steamboat Accident. CINCINNATI, August I.—The steam pipe of the steamer Lancaster exploded last night twenty-five miles above this city, scalding 10 or 12 persons— live so badly that they died within an hour. The

Rumored Defalcation. New York, July 31.—It is rumored that a cash ier of a Wall street Bank, and also an officer in ti-city government, is a defaulter in a sum varyin from \$25,000 to \$100,000. The particulars hav

not transpired. Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 31.—A daughter of Judg Porter, of Easton, Pa., died suddenly at Cape May Saturday last. The day previous she was in the surf bathing in robust health, but soon after reaching her hotel, she was attacked by cramps, and died as stated.

The Magnolia Case.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 1.—The case of the bark Magnolia, at Mobile, had been before Judge Gayle, wheledded that the vessel and arms on board were no orfeited, and could not be confiscated. as appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Yellow Fever.

Baltimore, August 1, P. M.—There has been new cases of yellow fever and three deaths dosport since the last report.

Arrival of the Steamer Isabel. New York, July 31st.—The steamer Isabe Capt. Rollins, from Havana, via Key West an Charleston, arrived here last night, and bring Havana dates of the 25th.

The cholera had made its appearance there as numerous deaths from it had taken place among t military and among the Sisters of Charity at the h ministry and among the Sisters of Charity at the hopital, none as yet among the private citizens.

Another batch of political offenders had bee disposed of, some being sentenced to punishme and sent to Spain, and others to Africa.

A detachment of 270 additional troops had a rived from Spain. Key West was healthy—fewer there.

New York, July 30, P. M.—Several deaths from sun-stroke occurred on Friday and Saturday.

Two men were killed on Saturday by falling from a scaffold in front of the New York Hotel, on Broadway, while engaged in painting the building.

The National Convention of the Protestant Association, which has been in session the past week, adjourned on Saturday. The convention week, adjourned on Saturday. The convention meets again in Cincinnati on the third Tuesday in June,

Appointment.

Washington, July 30th, P. M.—The President appointed the Hon. Jno. L. Dawson, of Pa., Governor of Kansas in place of the Hon. A. H. Reeder, nor of Kansas in place of the Hon. A. H. Reeder, removed. Dawson was an effectual member of the last Congress, and voted for the Nebraska Kansas bill. He is also known as a strenuous advocate of the policy of giving a homestead to actual settlers, and introduced a bill for that purpose which passed the House of Representatives but failed to obtain the sanction of the Senate.

Deaths in New York-Prohibitory Law. New York, July 30, P. M.—The number of the last week were 669.

deaths last week were 669.

The friends of the prohibitory law determined that the ordinance shall remain inoperative—no liquor if they can help it. Falling to have the constitutionality of the law tested by mutual agreement with the liquor dealers. They are now determined to force the question into court, if possible

Nellew Fever.

Baltimone, July 30th. P. M.—New Orleans papers of Sunday are received. No news.

Advices from Portsmouth, Va., state that up to Saturday night there has been 34 cases of yellow fever and 18 deaths. At Gosport the disease seems to be on the increase at that place, and is attended by a large per centage of deaths.

A Christian Enterprise. Beston, July 30.—The society of N. E. Association of Clergymen has issued a second circular, proposing to enlist the 3,000 clergymen of New England as life members of the Emigrant Aid Society, on payment of \$20 cach, the proceeds to be expended in settling Kansas with Christians (?) from New England.

Gov. Reeder.

New York, July 31.—The correspondent of the Herald states that the removal of Gov. Reeder has reated some excitement at Washington. It is believed that Gov. Dawson will not accept the spicintment, in which event it will be given to a coutherner. The Kansas Judges have not been requed, the Administration not yet having heavel. oved, the Administration not yet having hear

NEW YORK, July 31.—An arrest was made in this ty this morning on the charge of selling domestic quor. The defendant was held to bail in \$300 to aswer. Later from Mexico. New Orleans, July 25.—By the arrival of the Orleans we have Mexico dates to the 16th. The ews is unimportant.

A Liquor Case.

Boston, July 30th.—The defaications of Tucker an, the defaulting treasurer of the Eustern Rail oad Company, amount to \$245,300. A new boar f directors has been chosen

BALTIMORE, July 30, P. M.—Judge Wm. Frick, of the Supreme Court of Maryland, died yesterday at Warm Sulphur Springs. Norfolk, VA, July 30, P. M.—There has been 17 cases of yellow fever, and two deaths occurred here. The iefection is traceable to Gosport.

BALTIMORE, July 30 .- Up to last Saturday nigh here had been at Gosport, Va., 35 cases of yell ever and 15 deaths.

Appointment.
Washington, July 29.-John L. Dawson, eunsylvania, has been appointed Governor of Ka as, in place of Gov. Reeder, removed. Vellow Fever at New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 28.—There 101 deaths be ellow fever at Charity Hospital last week. The fever has also broken out at Baton Rouge. Still it Cures, Abroad as well as at Home.

ATHENS, Illinois, Jan. 3d, 1853. MESSRS. O. R. BAKER & Co.—Dear Surs: ite to know if you will send some of your medi te to pringfield, (Dr. Wm. Hal.'s Balsam for the ngs.) I got some of it most two years ago a State of Indiana, at North Salem. I was give the state of indiana, at North Salem. I was given up by six doctors. They all said I must die.

About that time Dr. Hall's Baisam arrived there, and I got a bottle and began to use it, and it raised me right up. I moved from Indiana to Hilmois soon after, and I can not get any of it here, and I have another attack on my lungs, and I want some of that medicine very bad.

If you would seed some of it to Springfold is If you would send some of it to Springfield, it would sell very quick; I know of some ten or twelve that would be very glad to get it and can

Won't you make an Agent of some one in Spring-field, and send some one there as quick as possible. I pray that you will. I live twelve miles from Springfield, in Menard county, town of Athens. I have more faith in that medicine for the Lungs, than any other that has ever been offered to the world. I was so far gone as not to be able to turn myself in bed, and three days after I began to use Dr. Hall's Balsam, I could set on the side of the bed and dress myself and soon got about. My neighbors said they never had seen the like I did not use enough of it, or I think I would not have laier from slexuco.

The principal item is the proposition of Santa Annatogrant a Constitution or organic law to the people. All the papers are discussing the subject, but only in the abstract.

One of the resolutions adopted by the people of the State on the subject is as follows:

The Republican representative form ought to be adopted, fixing corresponding guarantees, and continuing various parties in such a manner as to insure stability and public reprise.

Senor Don Louis Rivas has been appointed Minister to Washington. He was to leave in the war steamer Iturbide. Some doubts are expressed as regards his destination being to Washington.

The relations of the American Minister with the Mexican Government continue suspended.

ague and Fever of three Years Standing Cure Mr. John Longden, now living at Beaver Dam Ianover county, near Richmond, had Agne an ever for three years, most of the time had chill wice a day, and rarely less than once: he wa arched with fevers as soon as the chill left him and after trying physicians, quinine, most of the tonics advertised and everything recommended to him, was about to give up in despair, when Carter's Spanish Mixture was spoken of; he got two bottles but before he had used more than a single one, he was perfectly cured, and has not had a chill or fever since.

have been benefited by this great tonic, alternati and blood purifier. See advertisement. jy28d1m On the 30th ult., by the Rev. William Holman, Mr. J. ERSON HENTHORN to Miss KITTY A. SCAMMATRO

In this city on the 26th inst., Mr. Samuel Ryan, in the styear of his age.

In this city on the 25th inst., of typhoid fever, Nanconsort of A. W. Dalton, aged 56 years. In Jefferson county on the 19th June, of asthma of it mays, HENSON STEPHENS, aged 94 years. On the 21st., ABBADIAR, widow of the late Henson Step-is, aged 95 years.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER FROM JULY THE 12TH TO AUGUST 1ST.

	* * * *	
	J B Jones\$1 00	C Warner 5
sh-	S Ruje 1 00	W T Reading
	A L Davidson 1 00	S Ullman 5
the	E B Smith 1 00	H Foster 1
ng	N P Alpha 2 00	H W sands 1
	J White 3 0	C L McCown 1
ve	W M Quiston 1 50	I Cooper
	W B Roby 1 30	J G Cox. 3
	S Chappell 6 60	J G Cox 3
	R Montgomery 1 00	M Treadway 5
		MP Alpha1
	N B Colburn 1 00	T Didon 1
lge !	J Y Weir 2 00	JB Rear
	J Y Weir	F W Curry and others. 7
ay,	J B Nuckolas 3 60	S D Scott 1
he	E Shields 1 50	N D Clark 1
ch-	W S Webb	Thos Gates.
-	J D Scott 1 00	
nd	N Arteburn 1 50	The McGill. 1 RF McCormick. 2 PE Norton. 1
	S R Womack 1 50	R F McCormiek
	E H French 1 60	P F Norton
47	J S Mahin 2 00	J A Miller11
	J. C Williams 1 00	T Coston
	E & Maddax 75	T Sarton3
ag-		
ho	Dr W F Yates 5 00	M Severson 1
	W A Pulium 3 00	W L Hancock 1
not	J H Spillmaa 1 60	R P McGrath
S.	G H P.eiffer 1 50	F W Harris
	J H Dabney 50	quire Bassett
the	E R Burba 1 00	V Mc(4mre
	J E Shelton 1 00	J O'Brien. J F Donaldson. 1
	JF Sandifer 10 00	J F Donaldson
	J S Magruder	SCoffey, Jr. 6 E D Veatch 1 Dr J H Layman 1
	J.J. Wright 10 00	E.D. Veatch
	R J Baker 1 00	Dr I H Layman
en	J I. Sag 1 00	R Hanks
at	W B McCormick 1 00	Mr Murphy 1
21.1	J D Waide 1 50	TT Weight
	G H Morrow 3 00	J J Wright
	Capt Graves 50	C D Coots
		S D Scots1
		JW McGaughey 1 Kirkman & Rice 20
el.		Kirkman & Rice20
	F M Nance 1 00	J A Les
ind	Geo McCurdy 1 50	D B Lewis 2
ngs	J W Barrett 50	T S Mabin 1
180	F Conway 1 00	C Wale
-	J J Wright 1 00	A Posey & Co 5
nd	R R Bolling 1 00	R S Thomas 1
the	R R Bolling. 1 00 D M Woolfolk 1 00	J Mattingly 9
me	E Shivel 1 00	F Millett & co 5
OS-	J E Shelton 2 00 J H McCormick 1 00	Thos Miller 1
	J H McCormick 1 00	J A Reynolds
	W Wells 1 50	J A Reynolds W Banister 1 H Ewald 1 J M Thankin
en .	Brown & Holmes 3 00	H Ewald
ent	G Atchison 1 00	I M Thenkin
Caro	S D Bryant 1 00	J M Thankin 1 C C Harduck 1 B Ferguson 1
	G W Craig and others. 3 00	D. F. Harddek
ar-	T Wall	B Ferguson 1
-no	J Hall	Juo Kendrick 1 D McLean 7
110	P M Kerlin 1 00	D McLean 7
		JA Lyter 1 NS McDowell 5
	H D Boon 1 60	N S McDowell 5
	F. F Martin 1 60	R Nelson
on.	E McLean	Dr English1 J W Calvert1
om	d L Builingwood 7 00	IW Calvert
	m 117 De-1 1	
	T W Bullock. 5 09	J E Higgins.
om	T W Bullock	B D Williams

NEW GOODS

3 do Solid do; 8 do Black and white Lavender and Was

COMMERCIAL.

see has been but little apparent naimation in the mar-luring the past week, though prices of nearly every ar-are in the sucendant, owing to the amaliness of the lies and the very limited stocks on hand. Engaing an are fruin at an advance, the stocks on hand being for

BRAN, SHORTS AND MEAL-Good meal 65@75c pe

CORDAGE, &c.—We quote Manilfa Cordage at 18cts-narket scarce of Oiled and Tarred Cordage. Safe f Baling Hemp Twine at 12w13c from stores. Packin COOPE AGE—We quote barrels at \$1 00; half barn t flor; bard oil barrel's at \$1 30; 19 gallon hegs 60; 5 gall ggs 56c bacon casks \$1 00. COTTON YARNS &c—Light receipts, and stocks

oblis flour at 85 50265 5, and 150 5026 at 85 30. A
f 1900 bushels choose wheat at \$1 10, to be delay
the 1st of August. Sales of 250 sacks ear and shelled
at 67270c. Sales of 450 bushels prime new outs, from w.
o dealer, at 46c. Also sales of about 1,600 bbls flo

FEATHERS AND GINSENG .- Sa'es of feathers GROCERIES.—Saics during the week of 100 bags Ric coffee at 11-211/ge. Sales of Lagunyra and Java coffee at 124/216c. 200 hhds low fair and strictly fair New Orleans

GUNNY BA GS .- Advanced to 14% GLASS .- Sales of city brands at \$3.25 for 1 X 10, comm ands \$3 00, and \$3 75 for 10X12 and other sizes at 1 HEMP.—Market firmer, with sales of 52 bales damage

HIDES-Sales of city Flint at 14c; city Cured Dry, Sal [with 25c added for commission 13% co

ADDITIONAL SALES.

Wednesday at both warehouses of 25 hhds vi

Telegraph Markets.

Cincinnati, August I, M.
Flour—The market is fixp and prices, we better: sales to
ty of 255 bbis at \$5. Providens—Sales to day of 50 hhd
con sides at 92, packed; the market is firm. Cotton—The market is unchanged with a mederate demand at previous rates; the market is firm. Sales of 1570 below middling at 9% at 8. Flour—68. Lard—In kegs at 12c, in bble 11c.

Foreign Commercial. Cotton—Sales for the past week 45,000 bales, including two on speculation, and 2,000 fare aport. Sales of 7,000 bale. Fridy. The market had been depressed by advices from a United States, but had recovered and closed stendy.

oner quotanous. The weather had been favorable for the crops. Breadstuffs—The market is generally unchanged except y com, which hid decited is Provisions—The market had been dull and is unchanged Land—Has declined.

dull, with but a little speculative Baring, Bro.'s & Co. qvote the London markets general

Sugar - Firm at a slight advadce. tuffs—Are generally unchanged. The market c isteady.

Trom—Firm. Welsh bar pounds, on shipboard, 12sa15.

clast rails, shipboard, noe quoted at £7 List. Scotch from attrife Liwer. Last sales, for assorted numbers, on the firm was a first.

LIVERPOOL, July 21, P. M. The markets to-day have been steady and prices are managed. London, July 20.

WORTHY OF RECORD AND ATTENTION. Wright's Tonie Mixture, GUARANTEED AND CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

We can only add, in conclusion, if you are suffering fro

PETER T. WRIGHT & CO., TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

GOSHEN ACADEMY. MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

Engine and Boiler

FOR SALE.

NE Engine 3 1-2 foot stroke 10 inches in diameter wi umps and governor.

doubled flued Boiler 20 feet long 42 inches diameter
ive front grate bacs, safety mud and slop varves.
in running order.

WATKINS & OWSLEY.

Columbia, July 26-jy31 d3&w2\*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

LAW DEPARTMENT. TENTH SESSION. NRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Conv. Equity, and Commercial Law.

PREMIUM BROWN
ON PRACTICAL & ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP
IN which the Capitals are reduced to three principles an
Small Letters to five, which has never before been ac
Small Letters to five, which has never before been ac
Which has an author, ancient or moders. The 14Pri y.S. We will in a short time have 9 large numbers, co ning Lages' and Gentlemons' Writing, Od-hand Flou ing, &c. Price 75 cents each.

BY GOWDY, TERRY & CO. 1st Large Fall Sale of Dry GoodS by Catalogue, on Three Months N TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, August 28th an , Prof. Goedrich's Last Great Work, A History of all Nations.

one who have attended our sales during the p need not say that for extent, variety and after s of stock, no sales in the West have ever presen-ducements to the buyer. Every article warran and n good order, and will be one no the massect The Family Doctor, or Home Book of Health and Medicine.

Knickerbocker; Frank Lesile's Gazette of Fashion; Do do New York Journal.

JAMES E. BREED & CO., HAVE removed their steck of BOOTS and SHOES to No. 476 Main street, be-

THE SILENT FRIEND:

THIS UNRIVALED REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. A pre-emisence where known over on, and is desumed to be the emly year and is desumed to be the emly year and is desumed to be the emly the discourage of the emission of the property of the emission of the weakness of Bowels and Stomach, deed in all discasses of ability.

I per bottle.

H. W. HATCHER,
Bowling Green, Ky.

AGENTS. AGENTS.

Doctor Seargant, Lounsville, Kr.
Johnson & French, Evansville, Ind.
Jos. I. Younglove, Bowling Green, Ky.
Johnson Sanges, Mill. Ky.
S. Johnson, Stages, Mill. Ky.
S. Johnson, Brownsville, Kr.
Juige Roberts, Prewett's Knob, Ky.
John M. Sharley, Bearwollow, Ky.
John M. Sharley, Bearwollow, Ky.
Jan B. Tenns, Socitsville, Ky.
S. B. Toile, Johnses east of Glasgow, Ky.
Xathane, Porter, Builer contry, Ky.
Xathane, Porter, Builer contry, Ky.
Address
H. W. HATCHER, Proprietor,
mylb wim

L. D. SINE'S Thiteenth Grand Gift Enterprise.

NUMBER OF PRIZES, 1,200. VALUE OF PRIZES, \$10,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 13,000.

AMERICAN GOLD

Horse, Bugay, and Harness, Worth \$300 FIFTY GOLD AND ONE HUNDRED SILVER WATCHES.

Breastpins, Finager-rings, Earrings,
Silver Ware, &c.

D. SINE would amounce to the public that his Thiramon Chairman and Mammoth Gut Enterprise will be rawn a Cheinaut on MONDAY, August 6, 1855, on which ceason Ten Thomsand Dollars worth of valuable prizes will be distributed to the ticket-holders. Among the rizos are spun of distoler froress, sxyears old, a superblew family Carringe, bought of i & B. Bruce & Co., of Imeniana, Cho, and a double set of Silver-mounted Hardes, the whole turn-out valued at \$600, combuning to make no of the finest and most acceptable gifts ever offered in a more than the state of the set of

county new states who does not county or the new state of the new order more tickets the moot ones can be returned to the notion of the new state of the new t

e Tickets, \$1; Six Tickets, \$5; Twenty-five Tickets

LAND FOR SALE. mit purchasers. res about 4 miles north of Lagrange. This i, heaviy timbered, has two small improve-al never-failing springs, and is good land for a Hopkins county, on Deer Creek-good 1,100 acres in Tazewell county, Illinois, very fine ed. e county, Indiana, very fine farmmprovement.
To given in the above Lands. The highest of paid for a few young likely negroes, in SAW, GRIST MILL AND COTTON GIN MA-

WE can furnish Mills complete of every description to snort notice, from new patterns, low for each or sastectory paper. jobsec LAWSON & PEARCE. HOMES WANTED,

INDIAN DOCTOR'S NOTICE.

Pricoks will only be sent to cash orders.

Idress WM DAILY, M. D.,

Idress No. 73, Second street, Louisville, Ky. Kentucky Mechanics' Institute.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY! BOOK AGENTS, AHOY!

Crops !-Good Prices !-Good Books
Good Business ! MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, THE BEST BOOKS FOR AGENTS

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By a Philad-lphia Physician. 630 octavo pages.
6. The Pictorial Encyclopedia. GREGORY & MAURY. SCHEMES FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11, 1855.

\$4,250 820,000 .88,000... 835,000. .810,000 \$20,000 .\$4,000. GORY & MAURY are the sole managers of the Ken-

### POETRY.

THE SONG OF THE FALLS. BY JOHN H. NEW. Free, free, free-O forever free are we! Free as the wind on prairie wild,

Wandering like a fairy child; Free as the bird whose home on high, The hunter's darts can e'er defy; The graceful sail o'er the sky's blue lake;
Free as the desert's sand.
O free are we! As merrily, As cheer ly With boist'rous song

We rush along, Singing the mountain land. The mountain land, the mountain land The land where we were born, Of our little band, As humming brook

n the shady nock Where eye of sun did never look From day to day In happy play Was laughed away. But o'er that mountain land. The land where we were born. When sighed the drooping cor

On wings of flame The snow-fiend's dreaded form Then paled the face of mountain land And fairt and low its breath, And colder grew the chilly hand, The key hand of death. The tallest trees upon their breasts Their heads in sorrow hung: The little birds pined in their nests. And o'er the dying sung; While the tiny rill. With half breath'd sigh, Was stiff and cold,

And overall a ghastly pall, The pall of nature's funer So still in Death's cold arms; Ere came the bright-eyed Fay, With his golden pointed ray, And troop of misty forms. To drive the Fiend away.

How happy then we danced again,

Round and round the murmuring glen,

Kissing the light in our merry flight, As sprite with sprite on a summer's night How grand with pri le, as side by side, Our little band, joined hand in hand, Rejeiced to leave our native land,

When life forsook

Its crystal fold.

Rolleo down in torrents wide. Free, free, free-Forever free are we;
And never again shall we know the pain,
Of slowly dying 'neath the snow-fien la chair
Let his form but appear, Like a lion in his lair, Our rugged teeth we will bare. And shaking our mane, Till it flashes again,

When pale trembling Fright the spirit shall A happy band, And free are we, As merrily

We rush along, Singing our mountain land

### MISCELLANY.

Buying Marbles; or "Hard Times" in Lillipu Pa-(Reading a newspaper, mutters)-No rise in the rivers-never going to rise again, I believe

Little Daughter-I wish the rivers would rise Pa-Why, what have you got to do with the rivers rising?
Little Daughter—A great deal, papa; for then the beats would run

Pa—And what have you to do with the boats unning, my child, hey? Little Daughter-They would bring the cotton Pa-(Looking over his spectacles)-And what

have you to do, pet, with cotton bales?

Little Daughter—Why, if the cotton was down, pa, you would be able to sell it, you know, dea Pa—And what then? Little Danghter-You would have plenty of

Pa—Well!
Little Daughter—(Laying her little hand his shoulder, and looking up in his face)-The

you could pay ma that twenty dollar gold peic you borrowed of her, you know, papa. Pa—And what then, minx?

Little Daughter—Then mama could pay aunt Sarah the ten dollars she owes her. Pa—Ah, indeed! And what then? Little Daughter—And aunt Sarah would pay

rister Jane the dollar she promised to give her on New Year's, but didn't coz she didn't have cotton I mean no money pz.
Pa—Well, and what else? Pa lays down the paper and looks at her curiously with a half

Little Daughter-Cousin Jane would pay brother John his fifty cents back, and he said when he got it he would give me the half dime he owes, and two dimes to buy marbles, and this is what I went the rivers to rise for, and the big

and must pay my debts.

Pa looked at ma. "There it is, he said, "we are all, big and little, like a row of bricks. Touch the head one and, prestof away we all go, down to my little Carrie here. She has, as a child, as great an interest in the rise as I have. We are all, old and young, waiting for money to buy marbles."—Mobile Tribune.

# Effects of the "Heated Term."

JUNE 19, 1855—10 A. M.—I have just arrived at my office; took off my cravat and collar; came down together with a cop ous shower of perspiration; took off my hat; took off my coat; took off my vest; took off my boots; still feel warm. Seized a large palm leaf fan, and commenced operations. No go; the more I fan the more I perspire. Thin't I'll go round to Delatour's and get a glass of soda—took some brandy with it—feel better.

11 A.M.—Feel dry again; I'll take a little more soda and brandy. Boy just come in; wanted to know if I would let Mr. Jones have the amount of his little soda and brandy; told him to go to the d.—I; said he'd rather be excused, he was quite warm enough where he was.

11½ A.M.—I have just taken glass of soda and brandy. Looked at the thermometer; found the mercury spirting out at the top like a small fountain.

tain.

12 M.—Took some more soda and brandy—took off my shirt an asked Jenkins, the book-keeper, to skin me with his jack-knife. He said I had better sit down and keep cool. Jenkins must be intoxica ted—I think he has been taking some brandy.

1 P. M.—Stopped at Delatour's—the man at the fountain asked me if I took hock; told him I did not drink spirituous liquors, so he gave me some brendy.

not drink spirituous liquors, so he gave me some brendy.

2 P. M.—Called a hack. Told Chips, the entry clerk, that I would not attend to any more business to-day; that I was going over to Hoboken to get a glass of root beer—(the sale of spirituous liquors being prohibited in this State.) And further, I told Chips to leave this at the Express office.

Your warm friend.

P. S.—The buge pile of bricks in Wall street, near Broad, has just caught fire, and is rapidly being consumed.

N. Y. Express, 20th.

Serve the nort best describes the "feelings" of

Saxe, the poet, best describes the "feelings" of

this suffering country, when he says: Fat men, infa uate, face the stagment air, In rash essay to cool their is ward glowin While with each stroke, in dolorous despe They feel the fever growing.

The lean the lathy fied a fate as hard, For, a la-dry, they burn like any tind Beneath the solar blaze, till withered, And crisped away to cinder.

E'en stoics now are in the melting mood, The very zone that girts the frigid prude.

Is now intensely torrid.

The dogs lie lolling in the deepest shade; The pigs are all a-wallow in the gutters, And not a household creature—cat or maid-But querulously mutters.

"Tis dreadful, dre dful hot!" exclaims each one Unto his sweatine, sw. ltering, roasting neighb Then mops his brows, and sighs, as he had done A quite Herculean labor. And frien's who pass each other in the town, Say no good merrows when they come together, But only mutter, with a dismal frown, "A'nat hornd, hornd weather."

What Hope Did.—It stole on its pinions o snow to the bed of disease; and the sufferer' frown became a smile, the emblem of peace an

songs.

It laid its head upon the arms of the poor

thich was stretched forth at the command of mholy impulses, and saved him from disgrace and mother, whose son tarried long after the time of his coming; and saved her desolation, and the care that

It hovered about the head of the youth who had It hovered about the head of the youth who had become the Ishmael of society; and led him on to works which even his enemies praised.

It snatched a maiden from the jaws of death and went with an old man to Heaven.

No; hope 'my good brother. Have it. Beckon it on your side. Wrestle with it that it may not depart. It may lessen your pains. Life is hard enough at best—but Hope shall lead you over its mountains, and sustain you amid its billows. Part with all besides—but keen the hope!

with all besides—but keep thy hope! er day at a store, which we suppro ed was a peti-tion of some kind, but on inquiry found it was a new list of subscribers to the Louisville Courier. Go it. Hald man; you are a real India-rubber man, and

e harder they throw you down the higher you unce up.—Bardstown Gazette. Wm. Johnson, Esq., old line whig, has taken the stump in this country against Know-Nothingism, and is making telling speeches. There is a strong force of the old guard of the whig party in this country who have never described their principles.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE,

To the Public. It is alwayse task, fellow-citizens, rovoking to a private individual, if he have proper sensibilities, to obtrude his private affairs upon the notice of his fellow men. But there are occasions when he may feel him eif compelled, however disagreeable it may be, to adopt such a course, and be justified in claiming public attention. I feel myself placed, by the editor of the Louisville Journal, in such a position, and appeal to the tribunal of your calm and dispassionate judgment the more confidently, as I think sionate judgment the more confidently, as I think that your liberty has been assailed in my person. Inading the sanctive of private life, regardless of the selings of a mother of seventy-five years of age, the ridow of the man of Ashland, whose memory he widow of the man of Ashland, whose memory he has pretended almost to idolise, that editor has not scrupled, through the columns of his paper, to cold up his and her son as an object of scorn and

hold up his and her son as an object of scorn and indignation of his countrymen.

Why is it that I have been so assailed? Was it that I had personally offended the editor of the Louisville Journal? Not so; never in the whole course of my life had I given him the least cause of offence, and if there was any public print in the land rom which I ought least to have expected such attacks, the Louisville Journal was that one. Was it that I had been guilty of any act which any of you, placed in similar circumstances, would have heattered to have done? itsted to have done bought Ashland, as I have heretofore said, at the

desire of both my father and mother; I determined to do with it as I thought best for the interest and comfort of my family. It accorded better with my judgment to rebuild my father's house upon the same design, using in its construction every particle of the old material, stone, brick or wood, that would answere the same and maniform through wer, than to leave standing an old mansion, through which the water coursed, and whose walls wer which the water coursed, and whose wais were cracked to such an extent as to render it positively unsafe, as a harbor for rats and a resort for thieves and runa way negroes. It is true that I did advertise in the Observer and Reporter newspaper, as the editor of the Journal states in his letter of the 21st instant, that I wished to sell certain portions of the old material, but I specified in that advertisement does send for which were raterly useless to me. old material, but I specified in that advertisement doors, sash, &c., which were utterly useless to me. I was not so fortunate as to find a purchaser for a single article that I desired to sell, and the consequence is, that a large quantity of old rubbish encumbers my place, which I shall have to get rid of by making a bonfire. It was not the offer to sell such old rubbish, that was referred to in the first such old rubbish, that was referred to in the sell such old rubbish, that was referred to in the first article in the Journal attacking me. It was a very different thing with which I was charged. It was that, knowing them to be hallowed by association with my father's name, I either was, or had been selling for my private profit, the beams, rafters, posts, &c., of his old dwelling house, to be made into sticks, snuff boxes, &c., &c. In my answer, which was published in his paper, I gave such information respecting my private affairs as I thought would have satisfied any candid and reasonable man that he had done me injustice; it is true that I used language which was harsh, but I did not conceive it to be too much so towards the author of such an attack upon me.

much so towards the author of such an attack upon me.

In making his attack upon me, the editor of the Louisville Journal was not instigated by a y offence which I had given him personally, and my conduct with respect to my private property was but a pretext. He has clearly shown that he cared little for my father's name, his fame, or his family. The true cause, fellow-citizens, of those attacks was, that I had dared to exercise one of the rights of a free van, and had been guilty of the enormous offence of making a public address to my fellow-citizens around my own home, in opposition to the principles of a party to which he was attached. I appeal to you if this was not the sole cause. In attacking me for such a reason, your liberty and that of everyfreeman in the land was assailed in my person.

The reply which I thought right to make to the paragraph in the Louisville Journal of the 18th inst., was published in that paper, and accompanied by an article of its editor, a column in length, more violent and unjustifiable than the first had been. I felt that it did not become me to answer it by a new publication, and that I wanted the mand he had be wanted to be come me to answer it by a new publication, and that I wanted the mand he wanted he want

and unjustifiable than the first had been. I felt that it did not become me to answer it by a new publication, and that I should be wanting in self-respect did I tamely suffer my name to be held up in such a manner before the public. I accordingly deemed it my duty to address to the editor a note, through the hands of a friend, simply making the inquiry whether he held himself personally responsible as a gentleman for publications, attacking private individuals, made in his newspaper. I received, through the post-office on the 23d inst., a reply from him, dated the 21st, in which he refuses to hold himself responsible as a gentleman to me, and with a fiendish baseness wholly unparalleled in the history of any intercourse between honorable men, with the sole purposes ill further to harrow my reclings, alludes to an affair with which I had nothing to do, o an affair with which I had nothing to do udes to an affair with which I had nothing to do, and of which I was wholly and totally ignorant. Having thus placed himself without that pale recognised by all honorable gentlemen, in this region at least, I can never again, at any t me, or upon any pretext or occasion, condescend to take the least notice of anything whatsoever that may emanate from the editor of the Louisville Journal, wither in his public capacity or as a private man. nate from the editor of the Louisville Journal, either in his public capacity or as a private man.

I have thought it right, as I have been publicly persecuted, to place in a public manner, all the facts and circumstances before my fellow-countrymen. The first attack of the Journal—my reply to it—the renewed assault of its editor upon me—my note to him through the hands of a friend—and his reply through the post office, will appear under the

ame cover with this article.

In the fullest confidence that a generous publi with great respect, its ob't serv't,
With great respect, its ob't serv't, JAMES B. CLAY.

ASHLAND, July 24th, 1855 Ashland, July 240, 1855.

Sir: This note will be handed to you by ny friend Maj. T. Lewinski. A similar one way addressed to you on the 18th, through my friend Mr. H. C. Pindell, who having lately engaged in the practice of law in your city, found the delivery of it inconsistent with his views of the moral obligation of the eath he as a lawyer is required to take. The object of this note is solely to enquire whether you hold yourself personally responsible, as a gentleman, for publications made in the newspaper of which you are the editor, attacking private indi-ASHLAND, July 20, 1855. gentleman, for pathoasidis made it are flewshaping of which you are the editor, attacking private indiciduals. I am, sir, your obedient servant, JAMES B. CLAY.

To Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., Editor of the Louis

ville Journal.

Louisville, Ky., July 21, 1855.

LOUISVILLE, Kv., July 21, 1855.

SIR: Your note of yesterday, sent by the hand of your friend Maj. Lewinski, is received. This is the second note of the kind that I have received from the family of Henry Clay. About ten years ago I received a note from one of your brothers, saying he was informed by some person that I had spoken of him as insane, and asking whether, if he should frmish the testimony of a specified number of men that he was in his right mind, I would accept a challenge from him.

that he was in his right mind, I would accept a challenge from him.

You say that the object of your note of yesterday is solely to inquire whether I hold myself "personally responsible as a gentleman," for publications in my paper attacking private innividuals. I am not aware, sir, that it particularly concerns you to know what general rules of action I prescribe for myself as an editor. I have no objection, however, to informing you, that, if I do any man such an unprovoked and mortal wrong in my columns as to entitle him, in my opinion, to take or sek my life, I will hold myself responsible to him in the fild, and that, if any gentleman does me such a wrong as to make me wish for his blood, I will call him to the field.

I presume, sir, that all, which it concerns you to

to make me wish for his blood, I will call him to the field.

I presume, sir, that all, which it concerns you to know from me, is whether I would accept a challenge from you on account of my comments in the Louisville Daily Journal of the 18th inst. upon your communication published in the same paper on the same day. Without putting you to the troucle of addressing the question to me in due form, I say to you plainly that I would not. I do not wish to kill you, and I am very clear in the opinion that my article affords you neither just cause nor a rational pretext for killing me. I made no attack or imputation upon your private character, which, for pretext for killing me. I made no attack or imputation upon your private character, which, for aught I know, is unobjectionable. I merely gave utierance to the thoughts and feelings naturally and necessarily excited in my mind, and, as I believe, in the whole public mind, by your demolishing the sacred old dwelling house of your father and selling the lumber. You stated, in your published communication, that "aspersions, both public and private," had been cast upon you for pulling down your father's house. You thus admitted that your conduct had already become a matter of public no oriety and disapprobation and a subject of public and private denunciation which you called "aspersion," yet these aspersions, so-called, had not been noticed by you. When you attempted a defect of your conduct and assigned your reasons for it, as you did in your article of Wednesday, you certainly gave a license for those comments of mine upon the conduct and the reasons, for which, as I presume, you now wish to hold me to a personal responsibility.

My article was not a tenth part so harsh toward you personally as yours was toward me. You stigmatized me, by a necessary and direct implication, as a "public calumniator," charged me in the same manner with the "prostitution of the columns" of my paper, and so used the words "Liar and Villain" as to show that they were meant for me. I responded with more maderation than you had a right to expect, merely denouncing that act of yours, which, as it related to a glorious old memorial of departed greatses, was almost, in its character, a public act, and which has made the heart of the nation recoil.

f the nation recoil.

I repeat, sir that I treated you with forbearance I repeat, sir that I treated you with forbearance. You spoke in your communication as if the thought of selling the material of your father's house never occurred to you until much of it had been stolen and atherwise taken away, and you added, that, if you had sold one inch of it for private profit, you would feel yourself "unworthy to be a Kentuckian," and would "fly to some remote corner of the earth" to hide your "vile and dishonored head." I might in reply have shown that the determination to sell the lumber of that old massion was not only fixed in your mind but avowed and published to the world under your own hand a month b fore the old mansion itself was broken up. I might have shown that you gave public notice, under your own name, in the Lexington Observer of July 8, 1854, and in several successive numbers of that paper, that you expected to take down your dwelling nouse at Ashland in August, that you would have or sale "a large quantity of the old material" then it, and that "ANY ONE WANTING SUCH MATERI MILCOULD GET A BARGILN BY APPLYING AND THE

However, all this is very little to my present or nowever, an time is very little to my present pur-ose. I have only to repeat that I would not ac-ept a challenge from you on account of my article I Wednesday. And, as I see no necessity for my dopting the etiquette of duellists in telling you so, shall send this by mail. I scarcely need add, rs pointed out to me, take pleasure in c

Yours, &c., GEO. D. PRENTICE.

J. B. CLAY, Esq. Whig State Convention.—The Whig State Committee met at the Astor House, yesterday, and a resolution was unanimously adopted, calling a state Convention (for the nomination of the seven State officers, and two judges of the Court of Appeals, who are to be chosen at the November election,) at Syracuse, on the 26th of September next. The time and place are the seven State of the court of the seven state of the seven seven seven the seven seven the seven sev

[For the Louisville Courier.]

corge D. Prentice and Catholic Proscription Messrs. Editors: In the year 1832 I became ac sainted with Geo. D. Prentice, and since that tim have been a constant reader of his paper. I have been a constant reader of his paper. I have not only had access to his opinions, (if I may so express myself), as embodied in his various writings during nearly a quarter of a century, but I have also had frequent, and, during the first five years of our acquaintance, almost constant opportunities to hear, in his private conversations with his friends, his ideas upon a great variety of topics, political, social, and religious.

platical, social, and religious.

I need scarcely say that Mr. Prentice's politics
edilections were also my own, and that I had a
ars entertained for him the warmest regard. red him to be a man whose integrity was r ppeachable, and who would scorn to use, for an sed political advantage, means not con supposed pontical advantage, means not consistent with self-respect, a delicate sense of honor, and a ust regard for the religious feelings, as well as the civil rights of any portion of his fellow-citizens. Air on time, till within the past two months, had he expressed in my hearing, or, so far as my observation has gone, recorded in his paper, any opinion sayoring of apprehension of danger to the govern. savoring of apprehension of danger to the government on account of the Roman Catholics. At n time had he failed to accord to them their just mee time had he failed to accord to them their just mee of approbation as good citizens of a government i which they were as warmly attached as were the Protestant neighbors. At no time had he intimate any suspicion of their fidelity to the constitution and laws, or seemen to regard them otherwise the s men whose patriotism was not to be suspecte his social intercourse with individual membe the Catholic church, Mr. Prentice always I the Catholic cauren, Mr. Prentice always ap-eared to be respectful, kind, and courteous. Nor o I believe that this was a mere show of courtesy in the part of the editor. His whole course evident-y exhibited the fact that he felt that his Catholic ellow-citizens were worthy of both confidence and

Let us now contrast George D. Prentice, as I have Let us now contrast George D. Prentice, as I have known him for twenty-four years, with this same George D. Prentice, new-born in the Know-Nothing party. The change is complete, but also most hu nilliating. Self-respect and consistency together have left him; batred is in his heart and dissimulation on his tongue. It were sad to see the dethronement of a noble intellect, even when brought about the physical causes over which the passessor could be the processor could be a superior of the processor of the pr physical causes over which the possessor could have no contol. But oh! how much more sad, to see this same intellect decasing and prostituting its powers to unworthy ends! The Louisville Journal, to which we were wont to look for well seasoned, calm and logical articles upon the political topics of the day, now come to us filled, morning after morning, with most unwarr antable and bitter denunciations of inoffensive and unoffending Catholics. And way? Not because of any personal injury they have Not because of any personal injury they hav way? Not because of any personal injury they have loone the editor, nor of any insult they have given im. Not because of any overt act of theirs against the laws—not because of any combination by them for or against any set of men or political principles; but simply because—"oh, shame where is thy olash?"—because they choose to worship God as did their tathers before them.

heir tathers before them. Is it not truly humiliating that, in this country, t which the editor's forefathers, as well as my own, led for the very object that they might worship God according to the dictates of their consciences—in a land, too, whose constitution, framed by wise men, positively forbids a religious test as a qualificaion for citizenship or office—a man can be found, laiming the right by his learning and talents to claiming the right by his learning and talents to form public opinion, so callous to the teachings of the past, and so regardless of the future prosperity and happiness of his country, as to uphold for the favorable consideration of American freemen, political proscription on account of religious faith? The editor has no excuse for his course in this matter. The past of our country is before him. He has had Catholic friends and neighbors whose whole likes would give the his to the charge of their ware. es would give the lie to the charge of their wan ares would give the he to the charge of their wan op patriotism. He talks of political Romanism. The editor must feel his cheek mantle with sham while he pens such miserable twaddle. Outside of the pontifical States there is no such thing as political Romanism. There is not a Roman Catholic of this political continued that over the covers will expedit the continued that over its continued to the con cal Romanism. There is not a Roman Catholic on this whole continent that owes civil or political allegiance to the Pope. The charge that they do, is a foul libel, a thousand times advanced and a thousand times refuted, and has been used by bigots and knavest oinspire the ignorant with distrust of a body of Chistians whose patriotism is not less pure than is that of any other denomination in the land. Who, of all the signers of the Declaration of Independence, risked so much of worldly wealth by that act as did Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a Roman Catholic Poid Mr. Prentice ever hear of a Roman Catholic who, either in his writings or in his public or private acts, has shown himself other than a true lover of the liberties of the country, as bequeathed to us by our fathers and bought for us by the blood of Protestants and Catholics alike! If this be true—and that it is true no sane and right-hearted man will deny—what have the Roman Catholicy from the

ot so. Roman Catholics are seldom office-seekers ad from that of President of the United States to pettiest official position under a county magis y, you will not find one Roman Catholic to fifth mists? No such charge has ever been mad

They are not in the habit of insulting those who dissent from them.

Was the late Patrick Maxey any the worse citizer or patriot because he was a Cathelic and an Irish man? Who that knows the Cathelic Lancasters and Hamiltons, and Elders, and Hauleys, and Abelis and Spaldings, and Clarks, and Rudds, and M'Gills of Maxedy, will down to seven them with no

Kentucky, will dare to accuse them with no In conclusion, permit me to submit the followin oropositions, in the correctness of which Protest ints may fully rely:

1st. The Roman Catholics of this country owe n iviti allegiance to the Pope of Rome.

2d. The Roman Catholics of this country acknown

re full allegiance to the constitution and laws ledge tull a legrance to the constitute united States.

3d. There is nothing in the Roman Catholic religion inimical to the idea of civil and religions liberty as held by the Protestants of this country.

4th. The Roman Catholics of this country would go as far to defend its liberties, from any foc whatever as the best Protestant in the land. er, as the best Protestant in the land. 5th. The Pope, if he had not a foot of groun 5th. The Pope, if he had not a foot of ground hich he might call his own, nor a single political therent to give him civil homage, would still be ope, the head of the Catholic church on earth, and the spiritual father of two hundred millions of atholic Christians, extended over the whole earth. 6th. It is impossible for a Roman Catholic, who beerves with fidelity the precepts of his faith, to a traitor to his country. be a traitor to his country.

derer who has my contempt.
Your, &c., A KENTUCKY CATHOLIC. The National Clay Monument.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]
LEXINGTON, Ky., July 26, 1855. Lexington, Ky., July 26, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: Yesterday was the day fixed for the stockholders of the Clay Monument Association to decide whether they would accept the plan recommended by the "Committee on Taste," which sommittee was appointed about a year since. Your readers will remember that this committee offered a premium of five hundred dollars for the best plan for the propagator, which we have the propagator of the plan which he time for receiving plans until some time in Apr

It is stated, here in Lexington, upon good authority, that this extension was made at the request of certain gentlemen, residents of Frankfort and your city, who are the special friends of a New York artist, Mr. R. E. Launitz. Mr. Launitz did not have any plan ready at the time specified, although he had the same notice as others, and by the delay had opportunity of availing him-elf of all the ideas of other competitors, and also the benefit of such

criticisms as the committee might make thereon so as to be enabled to avail himself thereof in perfecting his own plans.

In April last the "Committee on Taste" again met, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of making their final selection; and, after a careful examination, agreed to recommend to the stockholders the plan furnished by a Mr. Hamilton, of Cincinnati. On this decision being made known to Mr. Launitz, he instantly and very unceremoniously with rew his plan from the rooms of the committee, so that at the stockholders' meeting yesterday they were unable to judge of its merits, except upon the flattering representations of Launitz's friends, who have been very active in his behalf, and seem determined that no one else shall have a chance for the plans or the work.

By a very decided vote, the stockholders yesterday rejected Mr. Hamilton's plan as being entirely too expensive. They also (as I understand it) have placed the whole matter back in the hands of the committee, with authority to adopt what plan they chose, and also with authority to controct. The amount to be expended, heing from fifty to seventy, five thousand dollars, will cause the sul sequent action of the committee to be watched with a root deal of interest, and the interest then felt will no

city, and, for the information of your readers, I will state the general opinion of well informed men upon the plans submitted.

will state the general opinion of well informed ment upon the plans submitted.

There were not more than eight or ten plans of the whole number that were at all fit for a National Monument or that were any credit to the designers. Several were mere modifications of the Washington Monument, and thers, of the Military Monument, at Frankfort. Of the Gothic designs the one of Mr. Earnshaw, of Cincinnati, was decidely the most original and practical; if Gothic is adopted, that should be the one. That of Mr. Hamilton is elaborate, well drawn, and nicely colored, but by some persons deemed impracticable.

Three designs farnished by Stancliffe & Vogdes, of your city, were much admired, and with some modifications would be eminently suitable for the object contemplated. They were also strikingly practicable in detail, and had several national emblems ingeniously interwoven into the body of the structure. The same may be said of the one furnished by Mr. Adams, the engineer of the Lexington and Danville Railroad. Many of our best citizens are decidedly in favor of the adoption of Adams' p'an. Some three or four of the plans it m the East, including the one furnished by Lannitz, were also well designed and admirably drawn, but were also well designed and admirably drawn, and the sum of the plans is a sum of the plans is a

(For the Louisville Courier.) Hon, Humphrey Warshall.

Messrs. Editors: It is only now and then that see a number of the Louisville Journal, but banced to meet with one dated a few days since in which I discovered that the editor endeavored to make out Humphrey Marshall a prodigously great man indeed, and that, too, upon the authority o of Daniel Webster, who is dead you know, and dead nen, they say, can't speak; and for aught we know he Episcopal minister from whom he alleges he earnt that Mr. Webster had expressed himself in avorable terms of some speech delivered by Man hall in Congress, may be dead too, but if not, may ke the editor, be a Know-Nothing, and if so, i lead in soul; therefore very little reliance is due nything he may say. However, let us admit, fo e sake of argument, that Mr. Webster did so exress himself. What does it amount to? Why nly what we, in Kentucky, call a little "soft corn n the part of Webster, discovering, as he no doub iid, from Hamphrey's manifest vanity and egotism that it would be quite palatable food for him, and that in administering it, he was only adopting a practice, common with aspiring statesmen, by which enlist young members to the furtherance of their But is it not surprising to find men who profe

But is it not surprising to find men who profes-sed so much friendship and admiration for Mr. Clay, when living, now uniting in supporting this man Marshall, who was one of his bitterest enemies and calumniators, charging him with bargain and cor-ruption and every opprobious epithet, common with others of his relatives, who had ever been his most deadly enemies, up to the period of his desertion of the Democratic party, which desertion could be ac-counted for in no other way then what would prompt a rat to desert a sinking vessel, as he re-garded the vessel of state under Van Burga's Demo-garded the vessel of state under Van Burga's Demogrompt a rat to desert a sinking vessel, as he re-arded the vessel of state under Van Buren's Demo-ratic administration, and not from any change chatever of principles or measures in that party's lea great man indeed! Where, I ask, is the evi-ence of it? In his campaign to Mexico he was bathed and despised by both officers and men. As representative in Congress his time and course care taken up and shaped wore with the view to see taken up and shaped more with the view to ere taken up and shaped more with the view to serve office than to advance the interest of his contents. As Commissioner to China he was connected up to the was connected up to the was connected up to the was the danything to do, who failed to acknowledge kin whig man me little Johny," and as a lawyer it is all known that he never rated as being more an of the second rate class at this bar. than of the second rate class at this bar.

In what, then, does his greatness consist? An
man almost can make a pretty good speech if yo
will allow him—as is the practice with Marshall—issume his own premises, however false, and the
argue from them to demolish a castle of his ow
building. But, lo and behold! we find the editor
the Journal offering Daniel Webster as authoritya man whom he had reviled as man had nover bee
expiled hefore—now has the weapness and hard iled before-now has the meanness and ha eviled before—now has the meanness and hard ess to add insult to injury, by daring to adduce hi ame for the furtherance of his own vile purposes anything could arouse the dead to speak, certain t this would Daniel Webster. I therefore warn th diltor to be on his guard that in one of his dreams duced from the grawings of his guilty conscience.

does not encounter the giant orator, speaking to ves, like stars, start from their sphe KENTUCKIAN. ANOTHER CHAPTER TO THE SNAKE STORY. paragraph has lately gone the rounds of the apers, stating that a little daughter of Mr. Hill Gilmanton, N. H., had been discovered to be on very intimate terms with two black snakes which she was accustomed to visit and feed daily The Manchester Mirror states that on Sunday morning last, Mr. Hill pursued and caught the mallest of the two snakes-about four feet long -and bringing it home, caged it in a sugar box, where it is now kept. Although it is very fond of the little girl, coiling itself about her neck, and oing to sleep in her lap, it is cross to the others of the family, and refuses food from their hands.

The Mirror says: The little girl was asked if she was not fright ned when she first saw the snakes. She said she ras terribly frightened; and when asked why she id not run, she said she tried but could not; she id not run, she said she tried but could not; she tried to scream for her mother, but she could of speak a word. The idea is that she was paraled by the magnetic power of the snakes. The set time she remained with them a very long time ould not tell how low. Afterwards daily she stay I with them several hours, feeding them regularly he said they liked sweet things best, and that she taken cakes of made snart that her mother than the said they liked sweet things best, and that she taken cakes of made snart that her mother than the said they liked sweet things best, and that she taken cakes of made snart that her mother than the said they liked sweet things best, and that she taken cakes of made snart that her mother than the said they liked sweet things best, and that she is the said they liked sweet things best and the said they liked sweet things best and the said that she said they liked sweet things best and the said that she said they liked sweet things best and the said that she said they said the said that she said they said the said they said the said they said the said they said that she said they said the said they said the said they said ment by taking her fingers into his mouth with t doing much harm. Consequently she don't love is snake as much as she does the other one ough he is generally fond of her.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION .- The election i orth Carolina will take place next month. The following are given as the names of the candidates for Congress in the various districts of the State:

Robt. T. Paine, Whig. 1. H. M. Shaw, Dem 2. Thos. Ruffin, Dem. 3. Warren-Winslow, D David Reid, Dem.
Jas. B. Shepard, Dem.
4. L. O'B. Branch, Dem.
Edward G. Reede, W.
R. C. Puryear, Whig.
S. N. Stowe, Dem.
L. B. Carmichael, W.
S. T. L. Clingman.

### OREGON.

Important Discovery of Gold-From Five to Twenty Dollars a Day Diggings. The dates from Oregon are to June 25. The standard, in its issue of June 21, announced that here were rumors to the effect that gold in considerable quantities had been found up the Columbia river, in the region of Fort Colville, situated in attitude 48 deg. 15 min. North, and longitude 118

atitude 48 deg. 15 min. North, and longitude 118 leg. West, about 200 miles in a direc: line from the Dalles of the Columbia. From an extra, dated June 25, we extract the following additional puriculars of this important discovery:

"Since our last notice of the discovery of gold mines near Fort Colville, we have gathered further and more definite information in relation to them, and seen some of the specimens dug there. The character of this gold is much like that dug on the Feat er River in California. It is in scales, and of a very fine quality. There is occasionally found with it small particles of quartz, but most generally it is free from that rock. We give some of the facts connected with the procuring of this gold, as well as tending to confirm the truth of the rumors in regard to its existence. The public can place their own construction upon these facts.

ared for the purpose of packing their supplies

From the Mines.

From the Plains.

Beath of Gibsen Confirmed - Movements of Indians - March of the Troops.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican]
Whitzhead, Kansas Territory, July 10, 1855.
Mr. Jos. F. Sloan, of Jefferson county, Va., and thirty-one others, have just arrived from Sacramento City, California, on mules, in seventy days. They should have made the true in sixty days, but should have made the trip in sixty days, beed at Salt Lake and Forts Laramie at earny, They saw no Indians until they crose North Platte. They then lost a mule. Fir Deer Breek, near the foot of the Black Hills. The circumstances of his death were these: The Siow circumstances of his death were these: The Sioux had determined in council to suffer no white men to pass, but afterwards concluded to let the emi-grants go unmolested, but to kill and scalp all who belonged to the service of the United States. Gio-son's party was the first that attempted to pass They save match this manifest. y were met by thirty warriors who inquired for Captain. Gibson said he was Captain. One of ders offered him his hand, which Gibson too

confidence, when another Indian shot him ough the heart. The band then retired and saf-ed the others to go on. They make no explana-a of this deliberate, cool-blooded and unprooops; they are apprised of their coming, and in nd to wipe them all out; that they had propose make a stand at Ash Hollow, but their number to make a stand at Ash Hollow, but their numbers grew so large, that they were induced to take up their position in the Black Hills, a hundred and twenty-five miles beyond Fort Lazamie. That they have been gathering their forces there, and now number some fifteen thousand warriors. That they cannot only resist, but easil conquer any force that the U. S. can send against them. That we have none but old men and women left in the country now, save a few sold ers that we keep for show, and if we sand those few out they will efford the and if we send those few out, they will afford the mily sport and pastime. These Black Hills cover a pace of twelve or fifteen miles, and are rough, about pt, precipitous, full of gulches and ravines and cover d with stunted oak, and pine and cedar. It is the best hiding place for the Indians that could have been selected between here and California, and twill be a difficult matter to dislodge them. t will be a difficult matter to dislodge them. Our forces are on the way, and in fine condition. Mr. Sloan met one company of dragoons at Ash Hollow; and a short distance this side, two company of dragoons at Big Sandy. He could not recollect the names of the different compands, but said they were all in fine health and do ng well. He was struck with the annagent anxiety there was said they were all in the nearth and to by wear awas struck with the apparent anxiety there was at Laramie for the arrival of reinforcements. The officers there had beard of the powerful concentration of the Indians at the Block Hills, and feel uneasy. The boat leaves, and I must conclude.

Cruelty to Slaves in Bourbon County. The Lewis Case-Answer to New York Tribune

Mr. Editor: A communication dated at Paris Cy, appeared some time ago in the New York Triune, with editorial comments under the above capion. The communication contained a history of te judicial proceedings had in the Bourbon Circu curt, at its last spring term, against Mrs. Lew ad myself, upon a charge of inhuman treatment. d myseir, upon a charge of inhuman treatment of o slaves, a girl and a woman. It also gave, no om testimony elicited upon an investigation, but on the false and exaggerated rumors so industrictly distributed to our prejudice at the time, what propried to be a statement of the particular activation. ruelty upon which the prosecution was founded at publication did myself, but more especially my

Adhough the account: gave must have appears eatly exaggerated to every reflecting mind, except ch as were p epared to believe everything how-er horrible, of the holder of slaves, still the im-session left upon the mind must have been that rs. Lewis, for one in her position in life, was a Mrs. Lewis, for one in her position in life, was a a monster of inhumanity. A plain statement of the facts as they really existed would have removed that impression. I should have made such a statement, at once, but for the consciousness that, unsupported by other testimony, it would have but little weight whilst the public mind was in a state of such bitter excitement against us. The only white man who had a personal knowledge of the fac s, was gone, I knew not whither. And, although he was an Englishman, and, as I believe, an abolitionist—although to his ill will is traceable a greater part of the injurious reports against Mrs. Lewis, I was willing to rest the case upon his statement solemnly made. I have sought for him diligently—I have traveled hundreds of miles in a vain scarch for his place of residence. I am, therefore, compelled to make the statement I am about to make, upon my ke the statement I am about to make, upon m

the heels and amused herself by throwing stone

ilities of the circumstances detailed

wm. Johnson, E.q., old line whig, has taken the stump in this country against Know-Nothingism, and is making telling speeches. There is a strong to the down and sum of the whole field and not survey the whole field and not survey the whole field of the whole field and not survey the survey and and not survey the whole field and not survey

Mormonism at Kirtland, Ohio. In a recent number of The Descret News we find sermon delivered by Elder Geo. A. Smith, upon he rise and progress of Mormonism at Kirtland, hio, from which we call the following tit-tats. WHY THE KIRTLAND TEMPLE WAS BUILT. Among the first principles that were revealed e children of men in the last days was the gat

d provide a place wherein tion of the world: that he could nefold to them th ation of the world; that he could used to them the two of exaltation, and make them a kingdom of riests, even the whole people, and exalt them to bronca and dominions in the celestial world. Fo his purpose, in 1853, the saints commenced to build. Temple in sirtland, the cost of which was not less han one hundred thousand dollars. A mere handly of saints commenced that work, but they were fall faith and energy, and willing, as they supposed for the property of the saints of the saints. faith and energy, and willing, as they suppose o sacrifice everything for the building up of Zion On the evening after the dedication of the Ter

On the evening after the dedication of the Tem le, hundreds of the brethren received the minis bring of angels, and b re testimony of it. They poke in tongues, and had a greater munifestation i the power of God than that described by Luke in the day of Penicoost. Yet a great portion of ersons who saw these man If the Lord on that occ real the law of salvation, and he never could fully ecomplish it; and he was determined this time to be so careful, and advance the idea so slowly, to communicate them to the childr u of men with such great caution that, at all hazards, a few of them night understand and obey.

In a few weeks some of them apostatized; the trials were too great, the troubles were too severe. I know persons who apostatized because they supposed they had reason; for instance, a certain family, after having traveled a long jurney, arrived at Kiriland, and the Prophet asked them to stop with him antil they could find a place. Sister Emma, meantime, asked the old ledy if she would have a cup of tea to refresh her after the fatigue of the journey, or a cup of coffee. This whole family apostatized because they were invited to take a cup of the or reaftee after the word of its wisdom was SISTER EMMA'S TEA AND COFFEE.

THE TRUNDLE-BED APOSTATES. Another family about the same time apostatized secause Joseph Smith came down out of the transating room, where he had been translating by the gift of the power of God, and commenced playing with his little children. Some such trials as these, rou know, had to be encountered.

THE JACKASS APOSTATE. I recollect a gentieman who came from Canada, the had been a Methodist, and who had always een in the haoit of praying to a God who had no ara, and, as a matter of course, had to shout and alloo pretty loud to make him hear. Father Johns asked him to pray in their family worship in a sevening and he course, had him he had he was not consequently because the sevening and he could be sevening. e evening, and he got on such a high key, an allowed so loud, that he alarmed the whole villag "Because Jose h said that the poor man put k to Canada and ap statized. He thought ha ald not pray to a God who did not want to be camed at with all one's might.

THE WOMEN GET SUSPICIOUS THE WOMEN CET SUSPICIOUS.

Four hundred and sixteen elders, priests, teachers and deacons met in Kirthaud Temple, on the evening of its dedication. I can see faces herethat were in that assembly. The Lord poured his spirit upon us, and gave us some little idea of the law of anointing, and conferred upon us some blessings. He taught us how to shout hosanuch; gave Joseph the beaved the metaring together of the metaring together of the metaring together of the metaring together. the keys of the gathering together of Israel, and exceled to us, what? Why the fact of it was, he veniculto us, what: why he fact of, it was, he are not trust us with the first key of the priest bood. He told us to wash ourselves, and that allost made the wemen mad, and they said they ere not admitted into the Temple while this wash gwas being parformed, that some mischief was on, and some of them were right huff

SOAP-SUDS CANDIDATE FOR CONFIRMATION.
Tell a man that he must be baptised for the ression of his sins, then the query arises, "What
e is it to dip a man in water?" You tell a man se is it to dip a man in water." You tell a man e should repent of his sins, cease to do evil and earn to do well, and the answer is, "Well, and that is the reason of all that!" Tell him that he heald receive the imposition of hands on his head or the reception of the Holy Ghost, and he will est some as the old woman did where I was preaching and baptising in England. An old lady came to be baptised, we accordingly baptised her. When he time came to attend to the ordinance of confirmation I heavy to confirm the command of the red distribution of the confirmation of the property of the confirmation o

[From the Chicago Tribune, July 19.] Yesterday afternoon a singular case was brefore his Honor, Judge Manierre, at his char

ie of the State of Illinois to Sister De Sales, one the Sisters of the Roman Catholic Convent herwise "Sisters of Mercy," so called, and to said onvent and "Sisters of Mercy," so called of the

rained of her liberty by you, as is represented.

GEO. MANIERRE,

Judge of Cook County Circuit Court.

lady-like demeanor. She was dressed in a brown it dress and blue mantilla, and wore a thick veil er a portion of her face, which obscured, in a great tree, her features. One of the counsel for the appellant remarked at the appellant appeared to be under the impressin that she was not at liberty, to converse with her

hat she was not in the fear of returning thither; hat as the writ of habeas corpus had been issued olely for the benefit of the young lady, and as she celined to avail horself of the liberty asked for herzin, the Court would merely state that she was at liberty to go where she pleased.

Miss Parker and the respondent then refired together, and the young lady returned with the Lady superior to the convent.

The counsel for the appealiant stated that they are prepared with authorities and evidence to sus ain the position that the young lady was illegally estrained and deprived of her liberty; but the curse wisely pursued by her rendered it unnecessary for them to produce either.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A most distressing accident occurred at a daguerreotype saloon in Boston, on Wednesday. A lady named Bussell had just had the daguerreotype of her little daughter, three years old, taken, and was waiting to have it completed,

Largest Steamer in the World. On the 3d July, the Persia, for the Boston and iverpool (Canard) line of steamers, was

launched at Goran, in Great Britain. This is the largest steamship affoat in the world -far exceeding in length, strength, tennage, and team power, the Great Britain or the Himalaya, and exceeding, also, by no less than 1,200 tons, u int mal capacity of the largest of the present sple did Cunard liners. Her chief proportions may b summed up as follows:

Length from figurehood to taffrail... Length in the water Ereadth of the hulf. Breadth all over Depth.

have been so well worked out in the preparation of her model, that her appearance is singularly graceful and lightsome. Yet this mighty fabric, so beartiful as a whole, is made up of innumerable pieces of ponderous metal, welded, jointed, and rivetted into each other with exceeding deftness. The keel consists of several bars of iron about 35 feet in length each, joined together by iong scarfis, and, as a whole, 13 inches deep by 4½ inches takek. The framing is constructed in a manner at once peculiar, and securing the greatest possible amount of nd securing the greatest possible amount trength. The iron stern post is thirteen inches dder, the stock of which is eight inches in diam r. The framing of the ship is very heavy. The acc between each frame is only ten inches, and the powerful frames or ribs are themselves ten inchedep, with double angle irons at the inner and

iter edges. The plat's or outer planking of the ship, so t speak, are laid alternately, so that one adds strength to the other, and they form a whole of wonderful compactness and solidity. The keel plates are 11-16ths of an inch in thickness, at the bottom of the ship the plates are 15-16ths of an inch in thickness; from this section to the load water line they are 3ths of an inch and above this they are 11-16ths of an inch in thickness. The plates rout of the guardian are 5ths of an inch in thickness. The Persia has seen water tight comparison. The Persia has seven water tight com

roods are to be stowed in two of these div r:, so that if the outer were bent in or injured e inner would, in all likelihood, protect the cargo cy and intact. The chambers are perfectly wate ght; and in the event of accident to the hull, thes anks would of themselves float the ship.

Dreadful Disaster on the Sea Shore near Ex-Marbor-Five Persons-Browned.

A dreadful affair occurred on Saturday in the Tuckahoe River, near Egg Hartor, which resulted in the loss of five lives. Mr. James Fuller and Mr. T. A. Young, started early on Saturday morning for Somer's Point, in a skiff and although the wind was blowing almost a gale from the North-east, and neither of them knew how to manage a sail-boat, they arrived safe at Beasley's Point. Meeting there with Mr. Charles Watson, of Camden, N. J., they invited him, with his wife, child and sister-in-law, and a niece of Mr. Fitzgerald, the keeper of the house at this place, to take a sail with them, and they all repaired to the boat lying at the pier, and started out on the Bay. Mr. Fitzgerald, hearing the facts and knowing the incapacity of the gentleman to manage a boat, immediately followed in a row-boat, but could not overtake them, as the wind was by this time blowrertake them, as the wind was by this time blog a gale and the tide was making up; he return ing a gale and the tide was making up; he returned and pricuring a sail-boat, started after them, but they were out of sight; he proceeded some distance to Tuckahoe River and was informed by some fish armen there that no boat had passed up that river the their returned, hoping that they had got safel into Tuckaho, or some other point. Mr. R. Somer went up the Great Egg Harbor River, and the search and the safe of the process continued till defension but no tidings what

the hope was chertained that they had got to Tuckahoe, but when the mail arrived from that place that hope was dissipated, as the driver stated that the party was not there.

The certainty that some accident had occurred became every moment more evident, and the most intense anxiety prevailed. Mr. Fitzgerald's boner, Mr. R. Stites and one of Mr. Fitzgerald's boner, Mr. R. Stites and one of Mr. Fitzgerald's boner, Mr. R. Stites and one of Mr. Fitzgerald's boner, Mr. R. Stites and one of Mr. Fitzgerald's boner, Mr. R. Stites and one of Mr. Fitzgerald's boner, when about 5 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, the skiif was found capsized at the first beach below Cedar Swamp Creek, in Tuckahoe Rivar, and two of the ladies, Mrs. Watson's sister and Mr. Fitzgerald's niece, were dascovered clinging to the boat. The rest of the party, Mr. Watson, wife and child, Mr. Fuller and Mr. Young, were all drowned. The ladies had been clinging to the boat from 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, without a morsel of refreshment, until 5 o'clock the following morning—a period of nineteen hours, with the warrant constants was no on the content of the party warrant constants was not constants. the following morning—a period of nineteen hours with the waves constantly making a complete breach over them.—Phila. Bulletin.

The Czar's Letter to the President The New York Herald's Washington co.

ndent, writing on the 20th, says: The principal members of the cabinet met this noming at an early hour. It was chance that rought them together. The President had received letter from the Car of Russia, in reply to one ransmitted by a special hand through our Minister at St. Petersburg, congratulatory upon his succession. This letter, like a previous one received by President Pierce from his illustrious father, bore his

We are informed by a friend in London that Mr. tobert Schuyler was in that city in the latter part Mar, and dined with several New Yorkem at ing's Hotel. He did not, our friend assures us.

Ling's Hotel. He did not, our friend assures us, manifest any apprehension of arrest under the extraditionary provisions of the Ashburton treaty, fur from it; he was well at ease, and contemplated an early return to the United States, confident in the belief that he could satisfy the world of the integrity of his conduct! We can perceive no impediment to the return of Mr. Schuyler. It has been decided by the highest courts of this State, as well as those of Connecticut, that all the over-issues of stock he made were strictly legal, and binding or the stockholders of the New Haven and Harlem Railroads. If his action was legal, how is he to be reached as a criminal! The New Haven and Harlem Iran Railways may have actions of debt against him even that is doubtful; and the only punishment that he might dread, would originate in spontaneous denunciation by public opinion. We understand that Mr. Schuyler has not, since he left this county, crossed the channel or visited any part of Europe When he left this city, he proceeded to Oreshee

THE NATIONAL KNOW-NOTHING COUNCIL.—A late Southern Know-Nothing paper says: The fifteen Southern States will be represented in the regular nominating Convention, which is to meet in Philadelphia in February next. I hely will not cooperate with the Reading Council in its proposition. Nor will they acknowledge the representation of that nall lifting body in that Convention. And if the latter's platform be accepted by that Convenient, and by the Northern States, and a Presidential nomination be made upon it, then the Southern dential nomination be made upon it, then the Southern delegates will at once proceed to organize them and there A SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT SOUTHERN AMERICAN ORDER. This was the intention of the Southern men at Philadelphia last month, if a single anti-slavery plank was put into the platform of the National Council. As to the slavery issues,

OUTRACKOUS ATTACE ON THE ANDER

BY TELEGRAPH.

Details of the Atlantic's News. New York, July 25, 11 P. M.—The ched her dock at 15 minutes after 9 o'c re is a ministerial crisis in England, owing to

rithout effect.

Additional formidable batteries were being erectd by the Allies against Majakoff and Redan, and e Russians were eracting equally strong works in Idition to their defenses.

The Atlantic left Liverpool at noon of the 14th.

ne brings 150 passengers.

A despatch, received at the moment of the teamer's departure, states that Lord John Russell no resigned.

The steamer Washington was at Southampton on the 12th, and the Star of the South at Liverpool on the 7th.

rusted.

Previously to Russell's resignation it was reported tax, if he did not resign, he would take the Gray ection of the Cabinet with him, and that Palmerton would fill their places with more decided mer out of the Liberal ranks, and also that Lord Derby

,000 men are employed in the works.

The Russians in addition to better defences were arowing a formidable star fort behind the Redan. A weak free was kept up on the 10th and 11th. Cholera was decreasing and the health of the al-ed army was satisfactory.

The Russians made a sortle on the night of the th on the works in front of the Mamelon. They ected nothing.

Advices from Kars state that the demonstration Advices from Kars state that the demonstration gainst that place had been repulsed.

Other accounts on the contrary say that the Russus had faken the field and that the Turks had raceated Kars and faillen hack on Erzerinon.

Schamyle, the Circassian chief, is again reported

lestroying the exposed property on the coast of the White Sea. ie White Sea. The port of Exchange has been placed in a **good** ate of defense, a new battery of 800 gans having een erected. The foreign ships in port had succeeded in clear ing their cargoes before the blockade. Among the ships were several Americans, which after landing their cargoes proceeded eastward. The blockade is now strictly enforced.

There are rumors in the papers of a dangerous in-mirrection in the Russian Siberian regiment, and also of a change in the Russian Cabinet. The British ship Antelope had bombarded and deoyed Elstown Calabar. The Spanish insurrection is suppressed.

Queen Victoria's visit to Paris is fixed for August

A new circular is spoken of. It is intended as Count Buol's reply to Napoleon's inuendoes, and defending Austria toward the Western powers.

Appointments and Promotions.

Washington, July 26, P. M.—Namorous appointments to the army from civil life have recently been made, among them the following:
Military Storekeepers—Wm. E. Andrew, of New York; Capt. Edward B. Newby, of Illinois.
First Lieutenant—Edwin F. Morrisfield, of Michisu. Second Lieutenants—H. B. Livingston, John J. ana and Beal C. Compton, New York, James B. Yetherill and Edward J. Brooks. Michigan; John J. laylor, N. Wickwith and Wm. Butler, Kansas; Jno. McCall, Iowa; Wm. B. Reynolds, Illinois; John R. Cook and Thomas F. Smith, of Missouri, and

thers.

The following named Captains are promoted to be flajors: John F. May, Francis Taylor, Samuel L. duntzelman, T Holmes, Geo. H. Thomas, Robert H. Jarnett and John Sedgwick.

The officers promoted and appointed are to join heir proper companies and stations without delay.

KANSAS TERRITORY. tion of the Legislature-Removal of Gov. Reeder asked for-Memorial transmitted by special

lent, praying for the ren resident, praying for the removal of Gev. Reeder, ported the memorial. It sets forth the complaints gainst Gov. Reeder from the beginning of his ad-inistration; says he is a clog to the wheels of good overnment, and asks for his speedy removal. The nemorial makes eight pages, and is pretty well writ-

ten.
The House resolved to go into joint session Thu he President, asking for the

Latest Disputeh. Latest Disputch.

Shawner Mission, July 26, P. M.—The bearer of the memorial to the President is Major Andrew McDonald, of the Council, from the Douglass District. Major McDonald was formerly from Northwestern Virginia. He starts immediately, and will go by the quickest route. Dr. Stringfellow was first elected, but declined.

MONTPELIER, July 25.—The Democratic State convention made the following nominations: For tovernor, Metrill Clark, of Powincy; Lient. Gov., foddard B. Colby, of Montpeller; Treasurer, Jno. todaard B. Colby, of Montpeller; Freasurer, Jno. L. Pago.

The Montpeller resolutions approving and comnending the policy of President Pierce's adminisration, reported, and the resolutions were unaninously adopted. This convention is the largest
wer held by the party in this State for several
rears. The proceedings e: hibited the utmost harnony and enthusissm.

ony and enthusiasm. Mexican News.

New Orleans, July 25.—The steamship Orizaba has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates from the city of Mexica to the 19th inst. All was quiet at the Carical It is reported that Santa Anna's father-in-law At is reported that Sanna Anna's father-in-law has been appointed Minister to the United States, in place of Almonte.

The family of Santa Anna were to leave Vera Cruz on the 26th, in the war steamer Iturbide.

It is reported that Santa Anna has expressed a willingness to make concessionate the inversents.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, P. M.—Passmore Wilin maxing these returns to the writ of aneas corpus requiring him to produce the bodies of the slaves taken from the John H. Wheeler. Judge Kane re-marked that the charge of perjury could at any time be brought against Mr. Williamson in relation to his return to the writ, in addition to his nunishment for

Annexation.

Sr. Louis, July 27.—The Kausas Herald announces a project of annexing Platt county, Missouri, to Kausas by purchase.

Advices from Salt Lake to June 6th repr. sent the prospects of harvesting gloomy in the extreme—Grasshoppers were destroying the crops the oughout the valley. From Detroit,
DETROIT, July 26, P. M.—The Mayor, Council,
and about 300 firemen of London, C. W., visited
Detroit to-d.y. They were entertained by the city.
Among the speeches made on the occasion was a

ort one by Gen. Cass. Yellow Fever, &c. New Orleans, July 23.—The number of deaths uring the week amounted to 240, of which 119 were dr. Baker, manager of the National Telegraph fice, in this city died here to-day. He was highly

Proclamation.

New York, July 27th.—The acting Mayer, Mr. Burker, basissued a proclamation declaring Noriolk and Portsmouth infected districts, and quarantining all vessels from those ports.

Nominations.

St. Pauls, Min., July 27th,—The following gen-tlemen have been nominated as candidates for dela gates to Congress. Freesoil—W. R. Marshall; Dem-berat—H. M. Rice.

Washington Rems.
Washington Hems.
Washington, July 26, P. M.—Wm. Bell has con appointed Postmaster at New York.
Gen. Campbell left here this morning for Phila leiphia, to be absent several weeks. Abbott Lawrence, Boston, July 26, P. M.—Abbott Lawrence is very ow, and there is but a very faint hope of his recov-

Vellow Fever.

Portsmouth, Va., July 27, P. M.—The papers report three new cases of yellow fever and two deaths.

Denied.

New York, July 27th.—A motion to admit Pat-rick McLaughlin, one of the murderers of Bill Poole to bail has been denied. BALTIMORE, July 27, F. M.—New Orleans papers of Saturday are received, containing no news.

Boston, July 27.—Abbott Lawrence is very low-and there are but faint hopes of his recovery.